

Stelly and Victory
By James S. Allen
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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The Real Issues
In ALP Primary

An Editorial

The New York Post has joined in the attempt to confuse the issues in the American Labor Party primary fight.

It adopts the utterly irresponsible, fraudulent line of the State Committee of the American Labor Party which identifies the progressives in the ALP with the Communists, and then shouts that the Communists are trying to seize control of that party.

The actual facts are that control of the leadership of the ALP has been seized. It has been usurped by a narrow, partisan anti-Soviet clique known as the Social-Democratic Federation, headed by David Dubinsky.

That clique has consciously attempted to eliminate from the leadership anyone who doesn't support its unsavory policies. It has even forced one of the principal founders of the ALP, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, to withdraw.

How can the Post reconcile its claim that the State ALP leadership supports the President with Dubinsky's known intimate relations with John L. Lewis, the most vicious, disruptive, dangerous foe of our war effort in American life? It was the Post itself that revealed that Dubinsky was closely associated with Lewis' application for reentry into the AFL.

Dubinsky has been fighting for that reentry, though the world knows that the sinister political motive is to line up the AFL executive council for support to the Hoover Republican camp. Strange sort of support to FDR!

How can the Post claim, as it does, that the Dubinsky leadership of the ALP supports friendship with the Soviet Union when Dubinsky himself has made clear that he wants a war of destruction against the Soviet government? How can anyone in his senses say that Dubinsky's henchmen, such as N. Chavin and those who publish the most rabid anti-Soviet sheet in America, the Jewish Daily Forward, are for friendship with the USSR when they have proclaimed: "The last shot has not been fired. It will still be fired... and from that shot, the Stalin regime too will be shot to pieces...?"

How does the Post dare feed its readers the pap about the ALP leaders' desire for Soviet-American unity in the face of the position taken by that leadership toward the demonstration of greetings to the Soviet-Jewish delegation at the Polo Grounds last Thursday? Every element of American-Jewish life, conservative and radical, rich and poor, was represented—except the Dubinsky, Social-Democratic Forward crowd.

They stood on the side-lines and hurled bitter taunts and jeering insults at the two leading Soviet Jewish delegates. Is that the Post's conception of friendly relations with the Soviet Union?

We know the Post does not share Dubinsky's political attitudes. It has, however, done some fancy political rope-skipping itself with regard to the Soviet Union and labor's no-strike pledge. For instance, it lent support to the scandalous Alter-Ehrlich campaign, and it ran that series of anti-Soviet articles by Professors Counts and Childs. Its labor editor, Victor Reisel, carried on an ardent flirtation with the Lewis program.

Now the Post takes over, hook, line and sinker, the absurd, hysterical shriek of "Communist conspiracy" uttered by the state ALP leadership because it allegedly found that four out of the 180,000 enrolled ALP voters are well-known Communists. It happens that one of the four, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, is not enrolled, but that's a detail.

There is not the slightest reason why Communists should not enroll in the labor party when their own party is not on the ballot at the time. The fact that this question is even raised by the state ALP leaders is indicative of their narrow, proprietary attitude toward the ALP.

The Communists are assailed because they oppose at this time a national third party movement. In this however the Communists are not alone. The CIO national board, led by Philip Murray, has also rejected the third party movement at this time as a step that will split the unity of the victory forces that support the President. In many states as well, the electoral laws do not permit a candidate to run on two tickets, as in New York.

In this state, however, the ALP has an extremely important part to play on the state and national scene. In order to play that part all forces who truly support the President's international coalition and national unity policies must themselves be united.

The ALP can become the great party of labor and progress which some of its founders envisaged if the Dubinsky hold is broken, and if its leadership is widened to include all sections of patriotic, progressive labor.

If the Post really wants to see the ALP emerge as a powerful, united party of progressive and patriotic labor, it will fight for the repudiation of the Dubinsky clique and its Soviet-hating, pro-Lewis, ALP-exclusion policies. It will demand full backing to the program of the President and of patriotic labor. And it will fight for the inclusion in the ALP leadership of all forces that support that program.

These are the real issues in the ALP primary campaign, not the worn-out, fake "red" issue or the issue of "control."

Allies Reach Catania Outskirts;
Soviets Step Up Counter-Attacks

Red Army Hits
Foe From Orel
To Belgorod

By John Meldon

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—The Red Army, intensifying its counter-attacks all along the Eastern Front from Orel to Belgorod, is slowly gaining the initiative from the Germans and may yet turn its thrusts into a counter-offensive, Moscow dispatches said today.

It was too early to conclude that the German offensive had been broken, dispatches said. But for days the enemy had made no gains, the Red Army had taken much ground, and the Red Army was now aggressively seeking battle at many points.

From its strong defense system, the Red Army threw new tank units, infantry and artillery forces at the tiring Germans still wedged into their line, dispatches said.

The Germans themselves acknowledged that the Red Army was attacking heavily at the Belgorod end of the battle line and repeated their statements that the Red Army was attacking on a wide front north and east of Orel with fresh forces.

Moscow reported that its early fighting Wednesday the Germans were still attacking in the Belgorod area but that they were being held at all points and driven back in some.

Dispatches said that the Soviet forces had received strong tank reinforcements which they were sending into action in key sectors, often counter-attacking just as the Germans were opening a new thrust.

Red Star, the Soviet army newspaper, said that the Germans were unable to stand their big losses and were compelled either to withdraw before the counter-blow of the Russians or to seek new sectors for their attacks.

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Ryan Redbait,
Keeps Mum on
Dockers Strike

By Art Shields

While hand-picked delegates to the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association at Hotel Commodore went through their third day of red-baiting, 1500 ILA strikers in Boston were holding up war cargoes destined for the European offensive.

This is the second ILA strike on the East Coast since Joseph P. Ryan opened the Atlantic Coast Convention of the union at which he was crowned "President for life" last week.

Ryan draws \$25,000 annual salary from the Atlantic coast district of the union, in addition to his pay from the international organization. Yesterday he asked delegates to

(Continued on Page 5)

Headline Highlights...

NAZI CAPTIVES TELL

Who Opened Offensive...

HARLEM—THE RENT

Gouger's Dream...

SEX EDUCATION

For Growing Children...

CATHOLIC UNIONISTS

Back No-Strike Pledge...

SPORT FEATURES

CONSTANT READER

By Sender Goulia...

MIKE QUIN COLUMN

RADIO PROGRAM

SICILY AND VICTORY

By James S. Allen

EDITORIALS OF THE DAY

Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

Indicted Tokio Agent Used 'Red'
Bogey to Disrupt Newspaper Guild

By John Meldon

Frederick Helzer Wright, a Daily News editor now under indictment for his activities as a Japanese agent, was one of the most rabid red-baiters and disruptionists in the ranks of the New York Newspaper Guild, CIO.

According to a federal indictment, he carried on his campaign as trouble-maker in the union while receiving from \$300 to \$400 monthly from the Japanese government, to "plant" propaganda favorable to Tokyo in the columns of the Daily News.

KNOWN TO GUILDMEN

At the identical time he conducted his vitriolic red-baiting drive in the New York Newspaper Guild against progressive members and candidates in Guild elections.

Wright maintained an office at 90 Broad St., directly across the street from the New Japanese Consulate. The rent was paid by his Japanese employers.

On the day the indictment was issued against Wright, United States Attorney Howard F. Corman stated that part of Wright's job for the Japanese government was to "investigate" Communists and Communist activities and to prepare reports on his so-called "investigations" for his Japanese bosses.

In the fall of 1941, Wright ran for the post of Guild unit chairman of the Daily News Unit of the Guild. He pursued his campaign for election with all the technique and tone of his Axis masters.

He had printed, under his own signature, a large placard, calling his opponents in the election "Commies" who only take orders from "their god, Josef Stalin."

A section of the placard had been printed at that time, and posted in the News building, warned News employees:

"Step off the sidelines on the Communist side of this fight at your own peril, for if you do you will be treated as a Communist stooge. If you happen to be a glib innocent, we'll be sorry if

you get hurt..."

Wright was soundly defeated in the News unit election. His intimates didn't work against good unionists.

DEFEATED IN ELECTION

Wright ran again for election in January, 1942, and again was defeated by his co-workers.

The accused Japanese agent didn't confine his union-wrecking acts to his shop unit. His outbursts and disruptionist activities were common in the regular meetings of the New York Guild's city Representative Assembly.

Guild members recall his constant baiting from the floor, and on one occasion he came to a Representative Assembly meeting with a "petition" signed by himself and a few friends, opposing a Guild assessment for Allied War Relief.

That's the picture of a red-baiter in the trade union movement. It surely speaks for itself.

Frederick Helzer Wright, copy editor of the Daily News now under indictment in connection with his activities as a Japanese agent, has a long record as a disruptionist in the New York Newspaper Guild in 1941. Above are photostatic excerpts from a placard signed by him during a Guild election campaign. True to the spirit of Tokio and Berlin, Wright used the "Red" bogey as a means for creating division.

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We Are Smoking Them Out!

Today we are issuing a revised anti-Red slate because the clear-cut issue which we have drawn—the Guild for the Membership versus the Guild for the Communists—has forced some of the undercover Comrades, Communist stooges and plain nincompoops to come out from behind the moulted, AT LAST!

Now we are going to draw the Communists out, we are welcome to the sidelines. If any one's stomach happens to be that weak, we will accept an honorable exemption. BUT STEP OFF THE SIDELINES ON THE COMMUNIST SIDE OF THIS FIGHT AT YOUR PERIL, FOR IF YOU DO YOU WILL BE TREATED AS A COMMUNIST STOOGES. If you happen to be a glib innocent, we'll be sorry if you get hurt. But we won't be able to help it. The Comrades make a fair, straight-out, man-to-man fight hard to arrange. That's why this fight's been so long delayed. We had to get their numbers first. And it takes a lot of patience to get the number of a snake-in-the-grass.

AND GET THIS—While the Communists are secretly spending our dough in their own interests, only half of our News Unit membership is receiving ballots in this election. Why? Because the Honorable Committee say half of us haven't paid up. And most of you aren't receiving ballots because you failed to pay that September assessment—just another of those damned mysterious special assessments.

WAIT FOR THE REVISED, ANTI-RED, PRO-GUILD SLATE—THEN VOTE IT STRAIGHT. AND REMEMBER HELP IF YOU WANT TO VOLUNTEER, COME ON IN. THERE'S LOTS OF WORK TO BE DONE—A NEEDER WRIGHT!

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How to Wreck Unions—Axis Style

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Key Sicilian
Bases Fall in
Smashing Drive

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 14 (UP).—Veteran British Eighth Army troops swept onto the open plain before Catania, Sicily's second city, today in the vanguard of Allied invasion forces which have seized eight more towns and forged an unbroken arc six to 30 miles deep around the southeastern neck of the island.

The Allies' bridgehead now extended more than 175 miles from north of Augusta, where an Allied communique announced fell this morning, around Cape Passero to within a few miles of the big enemy south coast base at Agrigento. Two more airfields, Comiso and Ponte Olivo, were added to the lengthening list of conquests.

Dispatches to headquarters said land fighting had not yet reached Catania. But official reports said the city was under heavy air and naval bombardment "immediately ahead" of the Eighth Army indicating that Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's men were moving rapidly northward from captured Augusta, 28 road miles below Catania.

Madrid dispatches, quoting reports from France, said that Montgomery's spearhead had reached the outskirts of Catania and had brought the city under artillery fire.

The Eighth Army captured Augusta this morning, an Allied communique said, meeting only isolated resistance, and finding installations in the fine naval harbor undamaged.

Tribute to "materially assisting" the capture of Augusta was paid to Allied Naval squadrons, cruisers and destroyers, which shelled the port heavily Monday and again yesterday. Front dispatches said a Greek destroyer and a British destroyer steamed in later to accept the city's surrender and the Eighth Army arrived shortly afterward.

En route to Augusta the Eighth Army swept through the little town of Priola, five miles ashore to the south, and all along the invasion front new conquests were reported. Thousands of additional prisoners were taken, including a number of Germans captured on the American sector.

The once busy Comiso Airfield town, now a mass of pitted landing

(Continued on Page 5)

U. S. Fleet
Takes Toll of
10 Tokio Ships

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Thursday, July 15 (UP).—United States warships, in the second battle of Kula Gulf Tuesday morning, sank or damaged an entire force of six Japanese cruisers and destroyers and caused some damage to a second group of four vessels, it was disclosed today.

An announcement here Tuesday had said one cruiser and three destroyers were sunk and two destroyers probably sunk. A dispatch today from Adm. William F. Halsey's South Pacific headquarters revealed that four other vessels, believed to have been destroyed, also were in the action and an informed source there said that they were believed to have suffered some damage.

In an action on July 6th the Japanese lost nine and perhaps 11 light warships, thus making the possible maximum number of enemy ships sunk or damaged in the two battles 21.

Munda was described as "useless" since its airfield has been knocked out. United States troops moving in from the east have sent patrols to within a mile of Munda while on the north U. S. marines last were reported about eight miles away.

The recently formed Italian American Labor Victory council of Detroit issued a statement welcoming the Sicily invasion and announcing a huge rally to celebrate the event.

In New York, the Italian-American Committee for Victory of the Hotel and Restaurant Union cabled General Eisenhower the greetings of 10,000 organized Italian Americans on carrying through the "preliminary steps of an Italian invasion by occupying important points in Sicily."

The New York Council assured General Eisenhower of their "complete support" in the task of "defeating the fascist armies and liberating the Italian people."

The senders of the message felt confident, the cable added, that

GREETING INVASION

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Satisfactory Progress Everywhere . . .

By a Veteran Commander

(Correction: in the second section of yesterday's column there was an unfortunate typographical slip: we did not mean that the Germans at Kursk had received "a K.O. in the first round." We mean that they had received a K.D., or knock-down in the first round. There is a vast difference between a knock-out and a knock-down.)

AXIS resistance in Sicily so far seems sporadic and not very serious. The only thing that could be called resistance was the attack on General Patton's positions north of Gela. Here the enemy thrust through to the coast, but is reported to have been hurled back. In any case, this did not seem to prevent General Patton from developing his advance northward, toward Agrigento and the railroad junction of Canicatti. However, Patton's front looks like the one most likely to feel the main impact of the enemy counter-attack, if it materializes. If the Axis command could manage to roll up the Allied line from Gela eastward, the Canadians and Montgomery's men would be in a tough spot.

On the War Fronts

Axis command could manage to roll up the Allied line from Gela eastward, the Canadians and Montgomery's men would be in a tough spot.

Meanwhile the Canadians and Americans have captured the air base at Comiso and the Canadians and British are advancing from Palazzolo toward Vizzini and the road junction of Caltagirone, capture of which would secure the left flank of Montgomery's advance toward Catania.

In this direction a great battle is expected, but we are not so sure it will materialize: the Axis defenses seem to be disorganized and lacking spirit. After all, five days have passed since the invasion started and important ports and air bases have fallen to the invaders, but there is no counter-blow yet. This is surprising indeed. In view of the situation, it would not surprise us to see additional Allied landings being made further north.

DURING the first nine days of the German all-out offensive against the Kursk bulge the Germans have lost 2,772 tanks and 1,187 planes.

The enemy has suddenly broken off his attacks in the northern (Orel-Kursk) sector.

Down to the south, at Belgorod, the Germans, attacked by Soviet troops along the tank wedge they had created a week ago but which they have since been unable to widen, weakened the spearhead to protect the base of the wedge. That is when the Red Army struck at the spearhead of the wedge and pressed it back, recapturing some positions.

The German balance sheet on the tenth day of the offensive is pretty gloomy. So gloomy that only a supreme gamble can conceivably straighten it out. This is why we still feel that Hitler will make such an effort. There is nothing else he can do. Watch the Germans mount another great blow on the Eastern Front.

IN ANOTHER great night onslaught the RAF has blasted the German communications center at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle). Aachen and Cologne are the twin keys of the German railroad communications between central Germany and the regions where a second front might be opened (the last attack on Aachen took place in February, 1942, and its selection as a target at this time is interpreted by some as an indication of Allied offensive intentions in Western Europe; this interpretation is inserted here only for the record).

American troops continue to edge forward on the near approaches to Munda.

There is a rumor abroad that American long range bombers blasted the major Japanese base at Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles (just south of Soviet Kamchatka). There is no official confirmation.

Sicily Liberators Receive Welcome

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY, July 12 (Delayed) (UP).—There may be bitter fighting ahead for the Allies in the interior of Sicily, but the Sicilians seem thoroughly tired of Fascism and it seems certain that there is going to be no scorched earth policy.

Sicilian civilians are shouting and waving friendly greetings to Allied soldiers and civilians in southeastern Sicily and the men are volunteering to crack rocks which are used to make smooth landing places for the constantly arriving tanks.

It appears that one reason for the immediate success of the American troops was from mines.

There are still stacks of land mines lying about. The Italians said they planned to sow them the day after the invasion caught them by surprise.

The Italian and German had lots of machineguns and some light anti-aircraft guns but the Americans said they did little with them, just shot them blindly without aiming.

The present picture on the beaches is one of perfect co-ordination.

The entire Allied fleet of 3,000 ships seems still sending in reinforcements and supplies.

I made my trip on one of the specially built landing ships which went into action for the first time and contributed so largely to the success of the operation.

Early this morning we let half a dozen "ducks," one of the innovations of this invasion, drive out from the bow of our ships and buzz to shore and up the beach within sight of Mt. Etna.

(Mt. Etna is toward the north-east corner of Sicily. The dispatch does not go into any details.)

Moving down to the southeast corner, we started landing a famous British artillery regiment on the rocky beach.

Invasion shipping was constantly in sight. It looked like New York harbor, except for the strangeness of the ships. Here, there, everywhere, wherever the beach was convenient, singly and in groups, landing ships have their noses snuggled against the coast disgorging invasion material.

There was little resistance. One Italian threw a hand grenade into an assault boat and killed a sergeant, but most of the light

Bastille Day Here Keynotes French Unity, Liberation

The 154th anniversary of Bastille Day and the fourth to see France under Hitler rule, was observed yesterday by Frenchmen and Americans at various meetings here, and by a cable to Algiers to honor General Charles de Gaulle.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah was one of 100 signers of the cable to de Gaulle, the other signers including Albert Einstein, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Dorothy Roosevelt.

"We honor you today," the cable told de Gaulle, "for cooperating with all to advance our common cause, but we do not forget that when others, fawning, sought favor of the brutal conqueror, you stood alone."

At a dinner at the Hotel Commodore, Emilie Bure, editor of the French weekly, *France Amerique*, demanded the right of the French under the French Committee of National Liberation to be regarded as a full member of the United Nations.

Other speakers at this dinner included Jean Camille Fernandez-Laurent, former deputy, and Henry Torres, French attorney.

A mass meeting sponsored by France Forever and the Free French War Veterans was held at the Hunter College Assembly Hall, East 90th St. and Park Ave., in honor of Bastille Day. One of the speakers was Capt. Henri Gabard, the Free French hero of Bir Hakeim many months before North Africa was freed of the Axis.

Other speakers were Prof. Jacques Maritain, Senator Andre Marceuil and Dr. Frank Kingdon.

General Henri Honore Giraud, in New York for the holiday, visited Brooklyn Navy Yard in the morning and was scheduled to meet Fighting French representatives during the day.

Lose 28, Bag 45 Planes in French Raid

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—Massed formations of American Flying Fortresses spearheaded an intensified assault on the Luftwaffe's installations in France today, blasting Le Bourget and Villa Coublay airbases on the outskirts of Paris and the big Gilly fighter base at Amiens while RAF squadrons attacked air fields at Abbeville and Triqueville.

The daylight operations, extending from the coast of Normandy to the French capital, started before 7 A. M. shortly after big British bombers returned from a heavy attack on the medieval city and railway center of Aachen in western Germany. Twenty RAF planes were lost.

Eight bombers were lost in the daylight assaults, during which the big Boeing fortresses shot down more than 45 planes from waves of German fighters that rose to meet them, a joint communiqué of the American European headquarters and the Air Ministry reported.

Driving through heavy defenses to the outskirts of Paris, the fortresses delivered heavy punishment to Le Bourget, from which they were turned back by bad weather last Saturday, and Villa Coublay. The big Fockewulf repair shops and assembly plant was blanketed with bombs at Villa Coublay and dust and debris rose as thick as smoke from Le Bourget, where the aircraft factory and park were battered. Le Bourget is the airbase where Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed after his historic flight across the Atlantic in 1927.

More than 100 Focke-Wulf 190's and Messerschmitt-109's challenged the fortresses at Le Bourget, where most of the heavy toll of fighter opposition was taken.

German Cruiser Sinks Off Danish Baltic Coast

STOCKHOLM, July 14 (UP).—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported from Landskrona, Sweden, today that a German auxiliary cruiser sank off the Danish Baltic coast, between the islands of Falster and Moen, last Thursday night after striking a mine.

Four survivors were picked up by a Swedish tanker and about 40 by a German tanker, the newspaper said. The rest of the crew of about 80 was believed to have drowned.

'I Wish to Thank You . . .' Arab Sends Letter to FDR

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP).—President Roosevelt has received a letter of gratitude from "anuntiated Arab who lives on a mountain in Algeria."

The Arab, Zouedraia Raha, did not know much about the war aims of the conquering Yankees from across the sea. But he understood the meaning of a package of clothing for his four children, delivered to his mountain home as a gift from the American people.

Unable to write English, the Arab father sought the aid of a British sergeant and dictated the following letter to the President:

"I wish to thank you for the gifts which have been so kindly distributed to myself and family. It is good for our people to be so friendly and we all hope that when the war is over we shall know one another better."

Nazi Captives Tell Who Opened Offensive

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The story that Hitler has again taken command of the German armies on the Eastern Front. London is greatly cheered, according to yesterday's press, because whenever the "Austrian corporal" steps into the command, a debacle is sure to be brewing for the Nazi armies.

But it appears that Hitler has been directly in charge of the fighting for the past ten days. More than that, there is no doubt any longer that it was the Germans who started the offensive, and not the Russians, as the Axis radios have been charging for the last week or so.

Proof of this comes from an Intercontinent News dispatch, datelined Moscow, containing the confessions of a number of German soldiers recently captured.

Ober-corporal Bauman of the 11th Company, 87th motorized rifle regiment of the 36th Motorized Division declared:

"In the evening of July 4, our company commander announced Hitler's Order of the Day in which he said: 'On the morning of July 5, the German army will begin a decisive offensive.'"

Corporal Franz Broth, of the 8th company, 533rd regiment, 383rd German Infantry division declared:

"In the evening of July 4 we were lined up and our company commander, Lt. Giebel, read Hitler's Order of the Day which stated: 'Tomorrow the big offensive of the German troops will be launched. This offensive is of decisive importance. The German troops must completely rout the Red Army.'"

So much then for the Axis radio. As for Hitler's leadership, ten days of battle have told the story. Whether he does or he doesn't actually command the Reichswehr hasn't made any difference to the Red Army. They stopped the offensive cold.

Croats Hold First People's Assembly

Why Post-War Air Base Flurry Now?

By Joseph Starobin

Here we are in the middle of the hottest days of the war, with fierce fighting at Kursk, and the remarkable advance of our soldiers in Sicily—but the discussion about post-war air bases rages on as fiercely as ever.

You'd think we had enough to do, fighting the war, and the biggest battles yet to come.

But some people insist on battling it out right now over the exact disposition of the air bases which the United States has built in various parts of the world.

The issue came up again this week, when a sub-committee of the Truman committee, composed of Senator James Mead (D.) of N. Y. and Senator Ralph Brewster (R.) of Maine announced that they were making a trip round the world to inspect American air bases.

MEAD EXPRESSES ALARM

Senator Mead expressed concern that some of the contests for these bases provide that they shall revert to the countries in which they are located six months after the war.

Mead also expressed alarm over the proposal that comes from British circles known as the right of "innocent passage," the British propose that they, like other nations have access to air bases in this country and other countries for the purposes of passenger and traffic. The New York senator commented that such rights might soon give the British commercial advantages also.

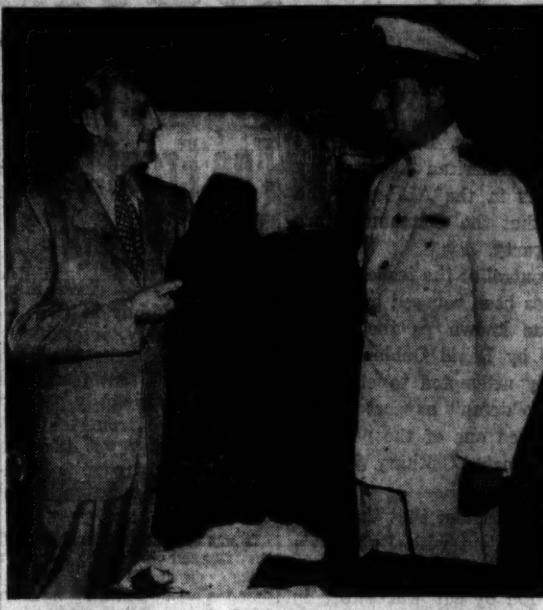
This wasn't so bad, since the trip of the Senators is simply exploratory.

But Hearst's Daily Mirror immediately pitched in with an editorial article on Tuesday, hailing Senator Mead's remarks, demanding that the United States take absolute ownership of all the air bases built by American men in all parts of the world.

The implication was that other nations might use these bases, but only on American terms. Hearst's editorial—in the super-flagrante delicto, echoed some of the ideas of Claire Booth Luce, who back in February criticized Henry Wallace's idea of "freedom of the air" as more than "globaloney."

There are all sorts of angles to this business. Certainly it is true that American airplane transport is going to be greatly expanded after the war, and for that matter during the war. Certainly the bases we have built will be useful in the commerce of the future. And all Americans are naturally interested in the use that will be made

20,000,000th Garment



Jack Benny accepts the 20,000,000th garment contribution to Russian War Relief from Lieut. (J.G.) Walter J. Watson who has recently returned from Murmansk. Lieut. Watson is gunnery officer of a U. S. Navy gun crew which met severe Nazi opposition and bagged several German planes. Mr. Benny is in New York awaiting transportation overseas to entertain troops. American contributions are now permitting Russian War Relief to ship 30,000 lbs. of wearable clothing each week to clothe forty million Russian men, women and children who were evacuated from Nazi occupied territories.

C. P. Ballot Drive in Puerto Rico Gaining

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 14 (delayed).—The campaign to put the Communist Party of Puerto Rico on the ballot is gaining strength here, and the first town in which the collection of signatures has begun is Aguas Buenas, home town of the Party's secretary, Juan Santos Rivera.

"I hope," Santos Rivera declared, "that Aguas Buenas, my own town, will be the first to complete the registration of the party."

Santos Rivera is running for senator; Alberto E. Sanchez, is candidate for the resident commissioner in Washington and Cesar Andreu is candidate for representative.

Other issue taking the spotlight in Puerto Rico revolve around the discrimination against Puerto Ricans in the armed forces of the United States.

La Gaceta, weekly paper of the Puerto Rican party, criticizes officials in high places in Washington who place obstacles in the way of enrolling Puerto Ricans in the army.

Why is it, the weekly asks, that army candidates on the mainland need not have any schooling beyond the third or fourth grade while Puerto Ricans are required to have had eighth grade schooling?

Why do soldiers have to speak the English language when our native tongue is Spanish?

Why has no regiment of Puerto Rican soldiers been allowed to be in the battle-front?

Puerto Ricans are especially angry because while war-power of unmarried men in the United States is running low, there are some 300,000 unemployed on the island. Recruitment began again only on the basis of high educational requirements.

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Representatives of People Meet in Yugoslav Town

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, July 14.—A historic assembly of 110 representatives of the Croatian people has been held in the liberated town of Otočac, as a follow-up of the All-Yugoslav People's Assembly held early last spring, the radio station Free Yugoslavia reported this week in a broadcast heard here.

At the Croatian assembly, held June 13 and 14, there was set up a working group named the "All-Croatian Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council," which will work in collaboration with the representatives of the Serb people and with representatives of other Yugoslav minorities.

The assembly was attended by well-known Croatian patriots regardless of political convictions and religious beliefs, coming from all parts of Croatia, individuals who have demonstrated their true love for their fatherland in battle against the forces of occupation.

FIRST REAL ASSEMBLY

Among those elected to the All-Croatian Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council are veteran leaders of the Croatian Peasant Party, as for example Philip Lakus, former member of Parliament and member of the executive committee of the Croatian Peasant Party; Pavao Krc, former member of Parliament, elected from the town of Sinj as candidate of the Croatian Peasant Party; Mate Soric, reserve member of Parliament, candidate of the Croatian Party from the locality of Perusic; and others.

In addition, the All-Croatian Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council includes representatives of the independent Democratic Party, the Communist Party, the peasant organizations "Seloska Sloga" and "Hospeodarska Sloga." Individuals engaged in cultural and educational activities, and other patriots belonging to no political grouping.

In his speech Philip Lakus, presiding, stressed the historic significance of the All-Croatian Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council, the first real assembly of representatives of the Croatian people.

After Lakus spoke, speeches were made by representatives of various organizations and institutions. All those who addressed the assembly greeted with loud and prolonged applause the members of the All-Croatian Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council and of the Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council of Yugoslavia.

The assembly sent messages of greeting to Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt and to the commander-in-chief of the Peoples Liberation Army, Tito; to the Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council of Yugoslavia and to the Supreme Headquarters Staff of the Peoples Liberation Army in Croatia.

APPEAL TO U. S. CROATS

At the assembly a manifesto was unanimously adopted addressed to the Croatian people. In this manifesto an appeal was made to the Croatian people to join in the struggle against the occupation forces, the Ustasi and the Chetniks for the liberation of the Croatian and Serbian people and for the unification of the peoples of Yugoslavia into a single family.

The manifesto calls upon the Croats of the Istria province and the Plims and Kvarner Islands in the Adriatic to rally to the struggle against the fascist oppressors.

The assembly also addressed a message to the American Croats, calling on them to render every aid to the liberation struggle being waged by their old motherland.

Mayor Visited Aleutian Islands

WINNIPEG, July 14 (UP).—Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York revealed today that he visited the Aleutian Islands in connection with his tour of Canada as the American head of the Joint U. S.-Canadian Defense Board.

La Guardia, who landed here en route to New York, was accompanied by Col. O. M. Biggar, Canadian head of the Defense Board.

He said he was "completely satisfied" with what he had seen and added he would "like to have gotten a lot closer to Japan."

WRITERS AT FRONT

"Armenian writers, poets and actors make regular trips to the front; some are in the ranks of the Red Army. Nisri Zaryan, an Armenian poet who was with the troops during the fighting for Kerch and had taken part in the battles for the Kuban, has written many fine verses since the war.

"Geographically Armenia is extremely remote from the battle fronts. The din of war and the thunder of guns do not reach that far. Not once throughout my visit was the calm air rent by the sound of the siren's alert. But the fighting spirit is there nonetheless. It is felt in every phase of life, in the steady pounding of steam hammers, in the incessant hum of the machinery in the plants and factories where the workers are toiling selflessly to hasten the defeat of the enemy."

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AFTER lunch Desser summoned Joliot, the editor-publisher of the big newspaper La Voie Nouvelle. Fat Joliot trotted in, panting and out of breath. He realized at once that he was in for a serious talk.

Joliot's career had been a stormy one. He had been before the courts a number of times, sometimes for extortion, sometimes for libel, but never failed to get off; he was said to know too much about the pasts of various politicians.

Joliot lived like a bird, never knowing in the morning how the day would end, whether with a sumptuous dinner or yet another summons from the public prosecutor. He would thrust a hundred-franc note into the hand of a poor woman and pay his staff with dud cheques. He bought pictures by Matisse at fabulous prices, pawned and re-pawned his wife's family plate, and all alone late at night sat up twanging selections from Carmen on the guitar.

No sooner did Joliot arrive in Desser's office than he began extolling the merits of La Voie Nouvelle in the hope of wheedling another ten thousand francs out of him. "In the midst of this general lunacy," he said, "we're standing up for the principles of law and order. Did you read Lebeuf's article on the corrosive influence of Marxism? I've got a surprise ready for the elections. I've commissioned Fontenay to write a series of articles describing the ruinous conditions in Soviet Russia. We're going to publish them in the form of cabled dispatches, as though Fontenay was in Moscow. I've had to pay the expenses of his trip to Warsaw. Then I've got hold of a document about Villard. A house-

owner has agreed to give evidence that Villard raped a postman's daughter in the days of his youth. It's going to cost ten thousand, but you can imagine the sensation it will create! Duchesne can wield a really daring pen. . . .

"Well, he'll have to turn it round the other way," said Desser abruptly. "These new fountain-pens have very remarkable reversible nibs. They write more thickly, but they don't scratch. Now then, let's get down to it. La Voie Nouvelle must come out on the side of the Popular Front."

Joliot rose and held out his hand in a theatrical gesture. "That's impossible!" he said in a voice that was almost stifled with agitation. "I know what politics are like. I've had recourse to some maneuvers in my time, more than once, but I've never betrayed France! You hear me, Monsieur Desser? Never!"

"Shut up. You're not at a meeting! I'm talking business. If you can't do without that highfalutin talk, listen to this! The victory of the Popular Front in the interests of France! There's a smell of revolution in the air. If we don't open the safety valve the boiler will burst."

"But . . ."

"Now for the main thing. These people are seized with patriotic fever. They hate Fascism. That's perfectly understandable, but it's dangerous. Your paper must become the organ of the pacifists: the brotherhood of nations, the economic unity of Europe, the lives of the little ones that must be protected from danger, the tears of the mothers—anything you like if only we have peace! Peace at any price!"

Joliot thought for a while. Then he exclaimed: "There's no doubt

SYNOPSIS: Financier Jules Desser, one of the real rulers of France, formerly supported the Croix de Feu (a Fascist Party) but in 1935 he turned to the Popular Front. His object was to control it for big business. All France now is seething with anger, restlessness and hope. And the Fascists are working overtime plotting the sell-out of France.

Desser, having determined a course to follow, meets with Deputy Paul Tessa, elected to the Chamber on the Radical ticket. Tessa, whose love of fine food and pretty mistresses divides honors for first place in his heart with his family, is a little slower on the uptake than Desser but catches on soon enough. Following Desser's advice means that the industrialist will put up the money for Tessa's coming election campaign, and Tessa likes the importance and the income which accrue to that post.

about it, you're a genius! Heaven knows where it will lead to, but the idea of peace, peace at any price, attracts me enormously. To turn the swords into ploughshares. . . .

Desser smiled. "You seem to forget that I've got some connection with the armaments industry," he said. "It provides hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen with a livelihood. Besides, if we weaken the production of armaments we shall be attacked. The main thing is to lower the temperature. I repeat: they've got the fever of liberty. Write about how the cannon-merchants, the 'Two Hundred Families,' are anxious to have a war."

Joliot calmly slipped the cheque into his pocketbook.

"I'll write a remarkable article. I'll call it: 'Desser against the Two Hundred Families.'"

"Foolish and improbable. Better write: 'Desser, like the rest of the representatives of the Two Hundred Families, is eager to drown the people in blood.' That's much more convincing." He smiled. "And perhaps it's nearer the truth."

Racing upstairs into his office, Joliot called out to the typist: "Lucille! from today I'm raising your salary to three hundred—no, five hundred francs!" He wanted everybody around him to share his joy. All day long he was giving orders: "Get some Left writers with a name! A caricature of Mussolini! Something pathetic about the workers! Warn me—the horrors of Verdun! Tell Fontenay he needn't trouble."

"No, wait a bit, you needn't tell him! Let him do his stuff."

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist.

Breuteil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's fiancée, a school teacher.

Lucien Tessa, writer identified with the Left, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

narrow streets: The Street of the Wooden Sword, The Street of the Little Monk, The Street of the Two Escutcheons, all the mystery of the city that had seen so much life, affected them both in different ways: Desser, who had spent the day with Tessa, Joliot, figures and falsehood, slouched along gloomily. The resting city reminded him of that moment before setting out on a journey when friends sit around the strapped trunks, at a loss to find words capable of overcoming the sense of futility in separation. Pierre, on the other hand, rejoiced in the evening and the stones, in the same way that he rejoiced in the clouded, mysterious beauty of Agnes.

But it was not only love that had set Pierre's head in a whirl. Like so many others, he believed that this spring would be a season of regeneration for his country. Pierre's father had been a Socialist. His mother used to tell him how Villard came to speak at Perpignan and had supper with them after the meeting. One day his father came home covered with blood; an attempt had been made to rescue a Spaniard named Ferrer from being shot; the gendarmes had beaten the demonstrators. Pierre was seven years old at the time. He woke up in the night and, seeing the blood on his father's cheek, began to cry. His father was killed in the war. Shortly before his death he wrote to his wife: "They're going to pay for all this—there'll be a revolution!"

The word "revolution," like the sun on a foggy day, filled Pierre's contemporaries with yearning. When the last war broke out they were still in his childhood. They had joined in the crowd which burned the Magdi dairies, shouted: "To Berlin!" and been delighted with the baggy trousers of the Zouaves and the high, clumsy taking the troops up to the Marne. Later on they saw the wounded—legless, mutilated, gassed.

There was a short spell of happiness when the trumpets announced the news of the Armistice. Youngsters and grown-ups danced all night in the squares. They were told: "Now you're going to be happy." When the soldiers came home, they found nothing but indifference and meanness. Strikes broke out. The terrified bourgeois hunted down the revolution like a wild animal. Every weapon was brought into service: slander and tear-gas, demagoguery and imprisonment.

The revolution withdrew into the party cells, behind the closed doors of working-class families, amid the bitter reflections of the disappointed poor. From time to time it reminded the world of its existence with a miners' strike or a demonstration in the streets. One summer day in 1927 started the capital; the great heart of

the people expressed its indignation at the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Cobblestones flew through the air; once again the streets of Paris ran with the working man's blood.

Life became more and more difficult. The depression stopped the weavers' shuttles and at night filled the boulevards with ghostly lodgers. Fifteen years had passed since the day of the Armistice, and again the revolution looked out on the streets of Paris. "Are they going to drive us into war?" asked the young men of Pierre's age, who had been starved of life and grown prematurely old.

Pierre's grasp of politics was weak. He was inclined to put his trust in phrases. Two years ago, in 1934, he had nearly given his life for a cause that was not his own. On that dark February night he had mistaken falsehood for truth. Whenever he remembered this he would blush uncomfortably and say to himself: "I'm the son of a working man."

Now he was afraid of not keeping up with Michaud, but something in his blood frightened him as it had done before. The mechanic's words seemed to him excessively severe. He wanted the revolution to be gay and noisy, like rain in May.

A girl was standing outside a Metro station as they passed. She kept looking anxiously at the doors and the clock as though she was waiting for someone. Her expression was like that of an offended child.

Suddenly Desser said to Pierre: "So you're going to marry a teacher?"

"This time Pierre did not evade the question, nor did he ask how Desser had guessed. He felt he would like to shout her name until it filled the quiet street."

"This is no time for a slowdown on the part of any worker on the home front," said Edward Murphy, president of the Teamsters District Council, AFL.

"We shouldn't give the enemy a breather," Dr. Edmunds said.

Ship Torpedoed Off Coast, Survivors Land

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP)—A medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine early in July off the east coast of the United States, the Navy announced today. Survivors have been landed at Charleston, S. C.



"It's my duty to recommend sound banks to my readers."

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"Yes," he said. "Agnes."

Desser stopped and gazed at Pierre, at his dark eyes with their large whites and at his blissful half-smile. "I envy you," he said quietly.

"But why . . ." stammered Pierre. He was on the point of asking, "Why don't you get married yourself?" but he checked himself in time.

"It's all very banal," Desser said, "but nothing can be done about it. They've loved me to the point of tears, they've threatened to commit suicide. But it's never me they love only my money. What do you advise me to do? Conceal my identity? Wear an invisible cloak?"

"You can get rid of your money. You're not a speculator. You're an engineer. If it's an embarrassment to you. . . ."

"No, I like money. Why? Probably because money is power. Not just distinction or fame, but real power, the possibility of deciding everything for others. Why do I need it? That's what I'm trying to make out, myself. It's a burden? Yes, but a pleasant one. Besides it's a slow poison like cocaine, only it gets into your blood like syphilis."

They were now walking down a dark street. The lamp of a police station glowed red like an inflamed eye. A woman was rummaging in an ash can. Some drops of rain began to fall.

"Everybody's poisoned with it," Desser went on. "It's a universal disease. Nobody wants to give it up, neither the 'Two Hundred Families' nor the twenty million. They'll fight. Not for France, but for their money—to their last gasp. War? There won't be any war. Nor any revolution either. People are afraid of losing what they've got."

They were now walking down a dark street. The lamp of a police station glowed red like an inflamed eye. A woman was rummaging in an ash can. Some drops of rain began to fall.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Both were silent for a moment. Warm light oozed through the closed shutters of the little street. They passed a house where the shutters on the ground floor were open, and caught a glimpse of people having dinner at a round table with a lamp in the middle; the light fell on a woman's face, tired and pretty.

"I dread to think of what may be destroyed," said Desser. "Not so much buildings—Notre Dame, the Louvre. They're glorious and beautiful. But there's something else that grieves me even more. It's what is in these houses, the happiness, maybe the illusion of happiness, in any case the coyness and that stillness when you can hear them breathing in the next room. I grieve for the christenings with the sugared almonds, the weddings where they strew flowers under the feet of the happy couple, even for the funerals when the mourners return from the cemetery to have a snack and a glass of wine over their sorrow. At present all this exists. But it can disappear in a flash—as the result of a bomb, the first shooting in the streets, Hitler's hysteria, clenched fists, or some other hazard. Of course in a hundred years' time they'll say it was all 'historical necessity.'"

"Well, I must leave you now."

Desser gave Pierre his hand in its damp leather glove and strode quickly away along the embankment. The conversation had lapsed into a love-sick chatter about the fortunes of humanity indeed!

He made his way back to the centre of the city, where the boulevards were bright as day. All kinds of brightly coloured articles lay glittering in the shop windows. Across the faces of the buildings scurried bluish-purple dwarfs and snakes, advertisements for aperitifs, invitations to visit sunny Morocco. Throngs of people jostled one another as though they had nowhere else to go, weaving aimlessly back and forth like fish in an aquarium. The kiosks were stuck all over with newspapers in twenty languages. Desser stopped and glanced at the headlines: "Demand for the Popular Front . . . Dearest of Armed Clash . . ."

He waved wearily. Everything here seemed to talk his language: he knew the price of the houses, advertisements, and stocks, the dividends paid on Moroccan railways and the famous bitter-sweet drinks. And everything here belonged to him—the building sites, motor cars, newspapers, even the smiles. In this kingdom of his he was a passing visitor who needed nothing, a conjurer who had turned himself into one of his own puppets for an hour.

Wasn't it worth while preserving all this? Certainly it was, but, my God, what a depth of weariness! . . .

(Continued Tomorrow)

Growing Children On Sex Education

By Jean Warren

Sex education in its broad sense comes, like most education, from real experience. It comes from observation of one's self, of one's family, of pregnancy, of baby brother and sister, of the relationship between mother and father.

However, it is very important for a child to be free to ask questions and receive truthful answers. Even in an ideal development, the problem of sex and differences between the sexes is fraught with anxiety and repression. If we shut the door in the child's face by evasive answers or prudery, we exaggerate and build up these natural difficulties.

What is the right time at which to tell the "facts of life"? The right time is when we are asked and each time we are asked.

If we lay a foundation of frankness and naturalness, complex questions, when they arise, will be much more easily answered. If we accuse the child (and ourselves) to biological names for parts of the body, later questions in procreation are simply answered.

It is natural for children to experiment with their own bodies, partly out of curiosity and partly for the pleasure involved. At such times we must not punish, threaten or offer moral lectures.

What we should do is to redirect the children's play into outward

channels. For this reason, supervised play is so important, and locked rooms and back alleys constitute a threat. A recreational program not only helps prevent delinquency; it does the important work of training our children to live outward lives and turn their curiosity and affection towards others.

Only excessive masturbation, experimentation and self-concentration are harmful. They are destructive because they stop the necessary transfer of love and attention toward other human beings. Some children live in day-dreams such as these. They are irritable, over-sensitive, and have deep feelings of inferiority and shame to matter how reassuring we can be.

This maladjustment is the cause, not the result, of the overpowering need for compensating quick pleasure. In such cases we must find out, with professional help if necessary, why they are afraid and unhappy. Only then will their need decrease.

When interest in sex is lacking completely there is real danger. Rather than smugly remarking, "My child has no interest in such matters," we had much better understand that our child's instinctive interest is being repressed harmfully. We should afford cues, opportunity, and permission for frank discussion with any children.

Ford Local to People Of Italy: Join Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

"The invasion of Sicily is only the preliminary step toward the major objective of opening a second front in Western Europe now."

In a similar message to President Roosevelt, the Italian-American Committee for Victory of the Hotel and Restaurant Union urged help to the Italian people in reestablishing a free, independent and democratic Italy. The Committee pledged support to the President's foreign and domestic policies.

CACCHIONE MESSAGE
New York City's Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione declared that the invasion of Sicily marks the beginning of the end for Mussolini, in a statement yesterday to the press.

"For over twenty years the people of Italy have groaned under the heel of fascism," Cacchione went on, "but within the last three years their lot has become much worse because of the complete control of Italy by the German fascists."

"The army of the United Nations that has invaded Sicily is an army of liberation bringing liberty to the people of that island just as the army of Garibaldi brought freedom to Sicily in 1860."

The Councilman added that he hoped the invasion of the island would be quickly followed by an invasion of the mainland of Italy itself, so that "The German in-

vaders will be driven out and Italian fascism destroyed." That, he said, would give Italy a chance to take her "rightful place" with the democratic nation.

EXPRESS JOY OVER GAINS
Italian-American officials of Joint Council No. 13 of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, in a special statement to the Daily Worker, expressed joy over the Allied invasion of Sicily.

"We, as Italian workers of Sicilian descent," they stated, "know that the Italian workers of our organization gladly welcome this news. Signers of the statement were Domenico Garofalo, organizer; Santo Ciola, business agent; Anthony Scimeca, coordinator, and Teddy Tudisco, business agent."

The Shoe Workers Joint Council 13 also expressed the hope that the Sicilian operation would lead to the immediate invasion of the European continent from the west—crushing Hitler's armies in a mighty nutcracker to bring the war to a swift conclusion and victory of the people of the world."

The well-known Italian American anti-fascist Pietro Allegra of this city expressed the belief that the Sicilian people would "give a real brotherly welcome to the troops of the Allies."

Mr. Allegra argued that the Sicilian people have always been anti-fascist anyhow, but the clinching argument was the news of anti-

fascist unity from Italy.

"The latest news that comes from Italy," he said, "is that they really have a united front of liberals, Socialists, Communists and Republicans, and I do not understand why all the Italian-American leaders of every party and belief do not at least try to unite to help the United Nations victory."

In Cleveland, both CIO and AFL unionists hailed the invasion of Sicily and called for redoubled production to help the Allied offensive.

"With increased production we shall thwart the defeatists attempting to divide us," said William M. Davy, executive secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council, CIO.

"This is no time for a slowdown on the part of any worker on the home front," said Edward Murphy, president of the Teamsters District Council, AFL.

They emphasized on home front effort to help the offensive was echoed by George A. Moore, War Production Board district manager in Cleveland, and Dr. William P. Edmunds, Cleveland area War Manpower Commission director.

"We shouldn't give the enemy a breather," Dr. Edmunds said.

Ship Torpedoed Off Coast, Survivors Land

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP)—A medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine early in July off the east coast of the United States, the Navy announced today. Survivors have been landed at Charleston, S. C.

Fish Dealers Hold Out 75% Of Supply in Price Hijack

A campaign to wreck OPA ceiling prices placed on wholesale fish Tuesday was launched yesterday by big shots of the fish industry.

In an attempt to knock out price control, boost prices on sea food and create a free-for-all market in fish, the men who control the market withheld 75 per cent of the normal fish supply to the Fulton market.

Just one day after the wholesale ceilings went into effect, fish receipts at Fulton Market, New York's sea food center, dropped from 150,000 to 30,000 pounds.

FISH SHORTAGE
Arthur Collier, representing the Fish Fleet Dealers Association, announced at City Hall there would be a severe shortage of fish during the week-end.

He said only one boatload of 30,000 pounds of fish was delivered to the market yesterday. Another 10,000 pounds came from Long Island fishermen.

Not a pound of fish was delivered over the road from Block Island, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It was clear that the fishing industry had declared a hold-out strike for higher prices.

Collier blamed the situation on the fishermen and declared the wholesalers had no hand in creating the shortage. But OPA sources claimed the primary receivers and wholesalers were involved in the conspiracy.

Collier stated his group would "respect OPA ceilings." There was a big "but" in his proposition, however. Wholesalers will respect the ceilings, he added, "provided the OPA officials see to it that the fishermen obey ceiling prices."

The meat and fish shortages problem is expected to be the first one to be tackled by Mayor LaGuardia when he arrives in the city today from a military mission to Canada and Alaska.

The Mayor left Winnipeg yesterday by plane for Ottawa from whence he will embark in another plane for New York City.

When he arrives at his office he will have complete reports in front of him not only on the food shortage, but also on a concerted effort of landlords to increase rents and block government ceilings on rents.



LEAVING FOR YOUR VACATION?

If you are going to be out of the city for any part of July and August, you will want to take advantage of this special offer. Whether you remain at home or are planning to go to some cool, comfortable vacation spot you will want to keep informed of all the history-making events on the military and home fronts by having your favorite win-the-war newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker with you.

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Catholic Unionists Back No-Strike Pledge

Union Lookout

That was a terrific sleight-of-hand play pulled off last week by the state headquarters of the American Labor Party as a counter-move to the CIO Council's primary election campaign. The genius over at the Dubinsky-inspired Hotel Claridge offices who thought it up must be an expert at three card monte.

It worked like this: Out of the State ALP offices came these developments simultaneously: Somebody that nobody ever heard of blew off an attack on the CIO Council. That was well mixed with (2) a release announcing formation of a "Liberal and Labor Committee to Safeguard the American Labor Party" and (3) a call to a conference July 21 at the Hotel Astor, said to have been signed by 20 CIO leaders. Aim of the admixture was to make it appear that the 20 unionists made the attack on the Council and were heart-and-soul for candidates blessed only by Dubinsky. The hand had to be quicker than the eye in that transaction because most of the 20 didn't have the slightest idea that the blast was being released. Some didn't know about the conference. Newspapers that fell for the device (nearly the entire press except for the Daily Worker) are still combing the reputations and denials out of their mail.

An agreement covering agents and office workers of the United Mutual Benefit Association, largest fraternal insurance company in New York State, has been signed with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Local 30, CIO. The contract was announced at a celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the association.

The Screen Publicists Guild has sent wires to seven film companies demanding speedy action on arbitration of contracts. Wires were also sent to two companies whose contracts do not contain arbitration clauses, asking further meetings. A tenth company, Warner Brothers, is being asked to begin negotiations as soon as possible. Carl Rigrod of RKO has just been named second vice-president of the Guild. He succeeds Lawrence H. Lipkin, who resigned because of pressure of other duties.

The CIO has established a special organizing committee to assist unionization in its field. Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, is chairman. Others on it are: Harry Sawyer, secretary; A. H. Esposito, James B. Carey and Robert J. Davidson. Esposito is president of the CIO International. Davidson, now working with Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Connecticut, will be drive director.

A bouquet of scallions went out to "Reader's Digest" this week from the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO. The union awarded the Digest a brass check for journalist prostitution for its article by John Patrie about alleged slow-down practices in shipyards. The union described The Digest as "small in size and smaller in mental outlook."

Timekeepers and guards are flocking into the union at Todds Hoboken shipyard. Local 15 of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Union has applied to the National Labor Relations Board for an election in both departments. Bakers Local 17, AFL, will hold a picnic July 24 at Bohemian Hall Park, Astoria. Organization among Horn & Hardart commissary workers has advanced to the point where a negotiations committee has been elected and management has been asked to meet with it. Bakers Local 1 did the organizing. Rudy Hanson, Mine, Mill and Smelter International organizer, is in a hospital, following an acute appendicitis attack.

Union Lookout is waiting eagerly for contributions to the press fund to be presented through this column. It is a week since our first wishful plea was published and so far not a dollar has rolled into the exchequer in support of the Daily Worker and The Worker. How about it, laborites? We're in a stiff competition with Mike Gold, Jim Allen and other columnists and need help. Let's see some solidarity—quick.

Byrnes Opens Probe of Gas, Oil Supply Situation

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP). — War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announced today that he had started an inquiry into the whole gasoline and fuel oil situation because of expanding military requirements.

Byrnes' announcement followed a conference with an eastern Congressional delegation which urged adoption of the Canadian system of gasoline rationing. Under that system each motorist would be given a yearly allotment of motor fuel and be permitted to use it as he sees fit.

The Congressmen pointed out that the Canadian ration is 144 gallons a year as compared with 72 gallons a year for "A" card holders in the eastern U. S., despite the fact that Canada imports most of her gasoline from this country.

Byrnes said the purpose of his investigation was "to ascertain the demands at this time and the prospective demands, the available supply, the possibility of additional sources of supply and the question of rationing the available supply for the civilian population."

In addition to seeing the Congressmen, Byrnes began conferences with representatives of the military services. He planned to confer later today with heads of government agencies involved in production, distribution and transportation of gasoline and fuel oil.

The statement said Byrnes acted on the request "of one of the agencies charged with handling gasoline" when he instituted the inquiry.

Byrnes promised to keep the public fully informed of his investigation "insofar as this can be done without disclosing information which would be of aid to the enemy."

President Roosevelt discussed the petroleum supply situation with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes, Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Dr. Herbert Fels, State Department Economist.

Resigns OPA Post
WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP). — Bernard F. Haley resigned today as director of the Textile, Leather and Apparel Price Division of the Office of Price Administration.

ACTU Says Output Vital for Invasion

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 14.—The Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (ACTU) here upholds labor's no-strike pledge and declares that "there can be no excuse for a war plant strike."

The ACTU makes its stand clear in a recent issue of its official organ which declares that production now is not based on calculations of maximum profit but on calculations of "national security and the defeat of the Axis."

"The number of guns which Corporation is to make this year is not an economic figure but a military figure," says the Detroit publication.

INVASION IS ISSUE

"Upon fulfillment of that schedule depends the invasion of Europe, the date upon which the war will end, the relief of the suffering peoples, (including our own American wards in the Philippines) and the number of American boys who will die in battle."

The article demolishes any notion that the ACTU can by any means be viewed as a "solid bloc in the John L. Lewis camp."

The Wage Earner's treatment of the issue indicates that there is plenty of hot discussion going on among Catholics on this question and that there is far from unanimous agreement with such leaders as Paul E. Marie, former president of Ford Local 609, who has lined up with the Walter Reuther forces in the United Auto Workers, CIO.

The article is of special interest, too, since Paul Weber, Detroit ACTU president, broke with the Reuther forces in the UAW at Michigan's recent State CIO convention.

The Wage Earner reprints a statement from James Lucas, president of Pontiac Local 653 of the UAW, which argues that labor should rescind its no-strike pledge because of management's non-cooperation and for use as a "safety valve" to "let off steam."

After giving Lucas's position in full, the ACTU devotes a page to a refutation of his stand on its own account, argues that war strikes do not accomplish their purposes, provoke anti-labor legislation and hurt the war.

"Even if a war plant strike were effective toward ending the just grievances of the workers," the publication says, "it would still be a reprehensible act because of its effect upon so many innocent people whose lives depend upon that production."

NO MIDDLE GROUND

"Nor should anybody think that his plant or his union can be made an exception to the 'no strike' rule. There is no middle ground in this thing. Either ALL strikes are out in time of war or ALL STRIKES ARE PERMISSIBLE."

"To say that strikes in 'extreme cases' are okay, or that 'little strikes' do not hurt the war effort, is simply to invite every disgruntled worker to declare his case 'extreme' and start a 'little strike.' The net result of a lot of 'little strikes' can be the loss of the war."

Although there's a distorted reference to Earl Browder's stand on incentive pay in the article, the editors of the Journal draw heavily on points made by the Communist Party leader in his St. Louis speech against Lewis.

The refutation of the "little strike" idea or the "extreme situation" already cited is one of these. Another deals with the slogan of "equality of sacrifice."

"One of the most destructive myths ever circulated was the fiction that war would somehow transform our society into a regime of fairness and 'equality of sacrifice,'" the ACTU says, and it adds:

"Particularly can there be no 'equality of sacrifice' when a total war is being fought by an economy of competitive capitalism. On the contrary, all the unfairness, all the injustice, inherent in the system are aggravated and accentuated by the war."

The article concludes "with the reminder that labor should fight for its organizations 'fight in the polling places, in the courts, in the legislatures, in Congress, on the government war agencies—every place where its voice can be heard.'"

"It should fight for a post-war society in which it will have full voice and partnership with industry in a regime of economic democracy," it declares. "But it must not again resort to the ineffective and treacherous weapon of stopping war production."

Coming Sunday

The resolutions of the CIO's Executive Board meeting last week—all very important documents for trade unionists today—will be published in next Sunday's WORKER.

Order your copy from your newsdealer today.

No Time Lost on Job



John Adams of Detroit Local 335, United Auto Workers doesn't lose a moment from his job to pledge an hour's pay a month for CIO war relief. James Stansberry, plant chairman, is shown filling out a card for Adams. The UAW has contributed more than \$2,750,000 through the National CIO War Relief Committee.

Resume Trial Today Of Coughlinite Cop

Police headquarters today resumes its trial of Patrolman James L. Drew, accused of associating with subversive individuals under federal indictment.

No trial sessions were held yesterday.

A Jew-baiting strategy is being used by defense counsel, Arthur Talley. He told Deputy Police Commissioner Michael A. Lyons, earlier this week that "I want to show that the control of the Friends of Democracy, (an anti-fascist organization) is held by the Jews."

Talley made this remark while he was cross-examining a "Friends of Democracy" investigator, who said he had been checking up on Drew.

The investigator, Arthur Derounin, had testified to hearing Drew say on one occasion that Hitler was "doing a good job in Europe, but he was far too easy on the French."

Once at Drew's home at 2153 Stuart St., Brooklyn, said the investigator, he heard Premier DeValera of Ireland described as "really Jewish," by a visitor named Pat Graham.

Earlier Drew had admitted giving money to the defense of Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of the "Red Network," one of the indicted fascists.

Joseph P. Kamp, well-known anti-Semite, was consulting with Drew's attorney during the trial.

Ohio Labor Urged to Fight Taft Menace

CONNECTICUT, July 14.—Aroused by the defeatist activities of the Ohio delegations in both houses of Congress, led by Senator Taft, the Greater Cincinnati Industrial Union Council is taking energetic steps to arouse labor of this city to "the urgent necessity of starting energetic war on the political front."

A spot-check having revealed that an alarming number of Cincinnati's unionists did not vote in the 1942 elections, a campaign has been started to have all union members registered to vote in 1943. In addition, an extraordinary conference has been called by the Industrial Union Council for July 28 of all CIO unions to appraise the situation, survey the voting record of Cincinnati's representatives in both Houses, and to plan appropriate action.

Helfrich in London

LONDON, July 14 (UP). — Vice Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, commander of Netherlands armed forces in the Far East, arrived in London today from Cairo for consultations with the Netherlands Government, the Netherlands news agency here reported.

ILGW Soldier Hero Tells How Plasma Saved His Life

His life saved by six transfusions of Red Cross blood plasma after he was wounded in action, a 19-year-old soldier who is reluctant to talk about his own exploits in North Africa, has words of high praise for the American Red Cross.

Arthur Murway Galary, member of Local 99, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union AFL, was interviewed by a reporter for Justice, his union's paper. He wears the Order of the Purple Heart, an African campaign ribbon and two major engagement stars.

"I'd rather see 'Dem Bums' heat the pants off the Glants than the rights of North Africa," he said. Overcoming the Brooklyn soldier's modesty, the reporter secured the following statement:

"I volunteered for overseas duty with the 1st Armored Division, under the command of General Patton, as soon as I joined up. I was 18 then. About the only time I was scared was when we made our beach landing in North Africa, driving our tanks ashore from the barges while under fire. But the thing that made us feel good was that we knew that our fighting equipment was of the best, right on the ball. . . .

"As we started for the Hill we knew we were up against a hard proposition but we were sure we'd take 'em. We did. That's where I got hit by shrapnel. Let me say that the work of the Red Cross and the Medical Corps on the field is marvelous. I don't think civilians can fully appreciate what these people are doing. I know they saved my life with about a half-dozen blood transfusions."

Granite Cutters Urge AFL Council To Reject Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BARRRE, Vt., July 14.—AFL granite cutters here, members of one of the federation's oldest international unions, are asking the executive council to reject John L. Lewis's request for readmission. The union branch is one of the biggest sections of the Granite Cutters International Union.

Lewis's bid for readmission into the AFL "could bring only disruption and further splitting of the labor movement," says the declaration approved by the membership and signed by H. Carlson, president, and other officers.

Lewis's aim, the statement says, "is to bring the AFL into the camp of the reactionaries and defeatists who want to stab in the back President Roosevelt and his war policies. Lewis is not interested in labor unity nor in unity of the nation as a whole to win the war."

The Granite Cutters reaffirm labor's no-strike pledge on their account and express agreement with AFL President William Green that labor, which has the largest stake in the war, has to give its utmost cooperation to the government for victory.

They condemn the Lewis-led mine strikes as "aimed at our Commander-in-Chief and at the whole war effort" and an attempt to "precipitate a full-scale attack on organized labor by the anti-labor reactionaries."

Readmission, they contend, would be "unpatriotic, not in the interest of the strengthening of the AFL, but as part of a conspiracy to undermine our nation and the whole war effort."

Ryan Red-Baits, Keeps Mum on Dockers Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

vote him more expenses. He wanted the money, he said, to pay for the cost of resisting opposition elements. It is assumed the money will be used to hire more goons on the docks.

Ryan also urged that the salary of Vice-President W. B. Holt be stepped up from \$6,700 to \$7,500 a year and the salary of John Rowan, another international union official, from \$7,500 to \$10,000.

He complained at one point yesterday that he was very "tired" as the result of a federal indictment under the Sherman Act that arose out of his relations with the AFL teamsters' union.

Every session of the Atlantic Coast and international convention has been devoted to red-baiting.

RED-BAITING

Yesterday's session urged AFL and CIO unions to bar Communists from all official positions.

The resolution asserted that "the men who load the convoys for Russia . . . greatly admire the heroic exploits of the Russian people."

But in spite of this lip-service to our ally Ryan took no steps to head off the strike of 1,500 men in the port of Boston, where many Soviet-bound cargoes are loaded.

Both the Boston and New York strikes followed the announcement of dock bosses that payment of wages was being held up, pending the computing of the federal withholding tax.

EASTERN STRIKES

Shortly before this 150 Hoboken, N. J., longshoremen had struck over another grievance. There were three recent east coast strikes altogether.

Ryan made no move at the conventions to establish a grievance machinery. There is none in New York, where only two or three of the 40 local unions have membership meetings.

Lack of such grievance machinery, as well as Ryan's red-baiting and his passive attitude towards the war, has stimulated local strikes on ships bound for the front.

Yesterday Ryan again showed his sympathy with John L. Lewis, the coal mine strike leader, by urging Lewis's admission to the AFL. The dock workers' dictator also urged other CIO unions to follow Lewis's example and seek AFL affiliation, provided they were anti-Communist.

Dubinsky ALP Clique Scored By Gil Green

(Continued from Page 1)

riously close to treason in times like these.

"Until the leadership of the American Labor Party, as exemplified by Mr. Rose, repudiates both Dubinsky and Lewis and their attempts to disrupt the war effort, there is no possibility that the progressive and alert ALP voters of this city will support them."

3 Trotzkyites Held In Union Poll Theft

By Sig Wenger

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

AKRON, July 14.—Three known Trotzkyites are among eight "unionists" just indicted here by the Summit County Grand Jury for the theft of the union ballot box during the Goodyear Aircraft CIO elections six weeks ago. The local at the plant is part of the United Auto Workers.

Most of those indicted are members of the Goodrich local, which is headed by George Bass, leader of the Lewis forces in the rubber union. One of the known Trotzkyites, John H. Schuffe of Goodrich local, in addition to the robbery count, was also indicted on a charge of assault with intent to kill in connection with the beating several months ago of Robert Konstand, Goodrich Co. supervisor.

Ray C. Blackburn, former organizer for John L. Lewis in Columbus, and leading Trotzkyite in the Goodyear Aircraft local, and Richard L. Schnack, known as a Trotzkyite since the days when he taught at Akron University, are also among the eight indicted for the union ballot box robbery. Others are Tillman Jones, Tralles W. Weeks, John B. Phillips, James Woodward and Lawrence Foydock.

Bond was set at \$1,000 each, except in the cases of Schuffe and Blackburn. Schuffe's bond was set at \$2,000 because of the additional count. Blackburn's was fixed at \$1,500 after Assistant Prosecutor Bernard Roetzal pointed out that "he was the instigator of the robbery."

Stanley Denlinger, Lewis's attorney in this area and generally referred to by rubber workers here as "the paymaster for John L. Aircraft."

Federation Backs FDR Blast at Kerr

Commending President Roosevelt upon his press conference statement condemning as "unconstitutional, unwise, and discriminatory," the Kerr rider to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill which would drop three anti-fascists from the government service, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties yesterday called for the widest possible support of the President.

The NFCL said that "measures like the Kerr rider are not only unconstitutional, but also seriously undermine national unity in support of the war program."

President Roosevelt was urged in the wire to maintain Lovett, Watson and Dodd in office. He was a repetition of these acts by calling for abolition of the disruptive Dies Committee from which this dangerous policy stems.

The complete wire, signed by George Marshall, chairman, reads as follows:

"We heartily agree with and support your statement concerning the Kerr rider to urgency Deficiency Appropriation Bill as unconstitutional, unwise and discriminatory. We trust you will do all in your power to continue Lovett, Dodd and Watson in office. We urge that you act to prevent a repetition of these cases by calling for abolition of the disruptive Dies Committee from which this dangerous policy stems."

Measures like the Kerr rider are not only unconstitutional but also seriously undermine national unity in support of the war program."

Mills goes into detail on this in his accompanying letter. "Our assertion is borne out not only by investigation and the reputations of many of the members of Jack Altman that 'none of the signers' authorized the attack on the Council. Our assertion and that of Altman is true, despite the feeble and underhand efforts of Sam Baron and Jack Rubenstein of the Textile Workers to condone and legalize the crime after it was committed."

Mills' statement said that of the "21" one or two had agreed without commitment to sign a letter calling an informal meeting to discuss the coming political elections, but the statement attacking the CIO Council was inserted in the form letter after they had given their approval. It was dishonestly inserted without their knowledge," he said.

CITES CHIEF ISSUE
Mills' letter and report concludes with a reaffirmation of the position of the New York CIO that "in conformity with national CIO policy" the CIO here will campaign for the election of "only those candidates who are 100 per cent behind the war effort and our Commander-in-Chief and who without reservation support the national CIO program."

"The CIO will actively and vigorously campaign for the defeat of any candidate or slate of candidates in all primaries and in the general election who seek to destroy the CIO or disrupt the unity of organized labor behind the war effort."

Allies Sweep Into Outskirts Of Catania
(Continued from Page 1)

strips and debris from Allied bombings, and the railway junction of Ragusa, seven miles to the east, fell to American and Canadian troops in the first joint operation since they combined their forces south of Ragusa.

Modoca, five miles southeast of Ragusa, also was captured by the Canadians, who were disclosed to have joined their right flank with the British, thus forming a solid allied line along the entire invasion front.

Brilliantly supported by U.S. warships which shell enemy objectives beyond their lines and on their flanks, the Americans scored new gains in three directions although still encountering the stiffest resistance of the entire front.

The first was announced July 8. (UP).—The second male of a medium-sized American merchant ship torpedoed off the east coast early in July, told today how he was catapulted onto the slippery deck of an Axis submarine.

Mate Alfred M. Evgenth, 38, of 94 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was among the 75 survivors of a crew of 75 brought to this port.

The torpedoing was the second announced by the Navy in July.

The first was announced July 8. Evgenth was asleep when the first torpedo hit about midnight. He rushed out on deck and got his lifeboat away with nine men aboard. The sub smashed into the lifeboat but failed to capsize it. Evgenth was thrown to the deck of the sub but slipped off and was picked up by the lifeboat.

The ship was commanded by Capt. A. H. Barnes of East Durham, N. Y.

Seaman, Hurled Onto Nazi Sub, Tells Story

At the Half-Way Mark:

Yanks Open Against Senators in Stadium; Bums, Giants on Road

By Phil Gordon

With the 11th annual All-Star game now a matter of history and ready for the baseball archives, the baseball scene shifts back to the pennant races and the races give the impression of not being races at all.

The teams are, at the half way mark and the Yanks and Cardinals have amassed comfortable if not too big leads. The Cards have an edge of 5½ games on the second place Dodgers, but the Redbirds have 10 games on the losing side. . . . Behind the Cards and Dodgers are no serious contenders, the Pirates, in third place, being 10½ off the pace.

Over in the American League the Yankees have fought off the challenge of a pennant hungry circuit and now enjoy a 4½ game lead over the second place Tigers. In third place are the Washington Senators, 5½ games to the rear and in the fourth spot are the Chicago White Sox.

YANKS OPEN HOME STAND TODAY

The Bombers return to the Stadium this afternoon after a protracted tour of the West. They face the Senators who made a brief but unsuccessful attempt to catch the Yankees two weeks ago. McCarthy's men have started to move a bit more firmly now with their pitching nothing short of sensational. Chandler, Bonham, Russo, Wensloff and Donald are too much for the loop and guarantee the Yanks staying in the lead for quite a long while.

In the Brooklyn situation things look different. The trade which Rickey pulled yesterday, sending Bobo Newsom to the Browns, will not help the team. He was the best pitcher on the club and there is no one left who can be sure of pitching a good game. The Dodgers start a long trip today when they tackle the Braves in Boston.

How the recent revolt against Durocher has affected the team will be determined by the manner in which the team plays on this road trip. The hitters have been coming along slightly but the pitching is the body blow which may cripple the Bombers.

GIANTS IN PHILLY
The Giants, securely in the cellar, start their trip in Philly tonight. The Oters are pretty pitiful and don't seem to be getting any better. Ott needs a whole new ball club and even the fact that Ernie Lombardi is starting to hit again does not mean the club will be able to rise out of the cellar.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	48	24	.667	—
Brooklyn	47	24	.580	5½
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521	10½
Cincinnati	39	37	.513	11
Boston	32	40	.444	16
Philadelphia	33	42	.440	16½
Chicago	33	43	.434	17
New York	30	45	.400	19½

Games Yesterday
No games scheduled.

Games Today
New York at Philadelphia (night).
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (night).
Chicago at Cincinnati (night).

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	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	43	30	.589	—
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St. Louis	35	37	.486	7½
Cleveland	35	38	.479	8
Boston	35	39	.473	8½
Philadelphia	34	44	.436	11½

Games Yesterday
No games scheduled.

Games Today
Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia (night).
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis (night).



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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1943

Rickey Trades Newsom to Browns, Reaffirms Confidence in Durocher

By Nat Low

Branch Rickey yesterday ended the famous L'Affair Durocher at a press conference held in the offices of the Dodgers at 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, when he issued a statement completely supporting Durocher and at the same time "firing" Bobo Newsom down the river to the St. Louis Browns in exchange for two old pitchers, Archie McKain and Fred Ostermuller.

Rickey made it clear and emphatic that Durocher was going to remain manager of the Dodgers for this year at least, and in his statement took oblique slaps at players, writers and public for their attempt to see Durocher dismissed.

The trading of Newsom, the team's leading pitcher, came after Bobo had issued an ultimatum to Rickey declaring: "It's me or him." Rickey's answer was prompt and swift and Bobo is now on his way to the Browns.

Rickey's position on Durocher was summed up like this:

"Durocher has not resigned, is not resigning and will not resign. And if he did, I would not accept it. . . ."

"I have been helpful to Durocher in every way. It is true we have had differences of opinion, but he is our manager as long as he is loyal and efficient. . . ."

"No coaches, players, press, public or club president can run a ball club for a manager. He must run it for himself. . . ."

About Archie Vaughan, Rickey had this to say: "I do not consider Vaughan a trouble-maker. . . . Leo used good judgment in handling him."

LEO VOLUBLE, HAPPY

Upon hearing Rickey's decision, Leo burst out with: "This is a wonderful break. Marvelous. I felt all along I did not want to be here. This was something which involved team discipline and I acted accordingly. I have made many mistakes, it is true, but I don't think I made one here."

Thus, for the while, at least, the big Brooklyn revolt is at an end. What will come of the declaration of Rickey no one can tell. It is obvious that Rickey intends sticking by Leo for more reasons than one.

But whether or not Durocher can get his players to go out for him once more is a question. A lot of bad blood has been spilled and it is not easy to patch up differences which are sharp indeed.

However, with the firm support of the club president it may be that the players will have to think carefully before giving any more expression to their dislike for the Dodger pilot.

As for Bobo Newsom, well the Dodgers will certainly miss his pitching, especially now that Whit Wyatt is on the shelf indefinitely with a bum arm. Bobo is not the most tactful person in the world and is certainly not an angel in his relations with his colleagues. He has been in some sort of trouble every year he has been in the major leagues.

However, there will be plenty of resentment on the part of fans who were inclined to side with the players. What will happen now is something only time will tell. And it will tell in no uncertain terms.



BOBO NEWSOM

White of Cards Out Indefinitely

(By United Press)

ST. LOUIS, July 14. — Ernie White, left-handed hurler on whom Manager Billy Southworth of the Cardinals was counting for considerable help this season, will be lost to the team indefinitely, it was learned upon announcement that he was suffering from bursts of the left shoulder.

White left the team at Boston Sunday with a sore arm and yesterday reported to Dr. R. F. Hyland, team physician, who found the ailment an inflammation of the fluid sac around the joint. Dr. Hyland could not say yet when White would go to the mound again.

Walker Cooper All-Star Casualty

SHIBE PARK, Philadelphia, July 14.—The only casualty of the All-Star game was Walker Cooper, the Cardinals' catcher, who suffered a bruised and cut left leg in the fifth inning. The injury came as George Case, Senators' outfielder, slid into him in scoring on Billy Herman's low throw in a close play at the plate.

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grade labelling. The entire labor movement has long been demanding Maxon's resignation.

PROMISES ROLL BACK
Vinson, who is in charge of the over-all anti-inflation fight and has supervision over OPA, said that price control has "not entirely succeeded" nor "has it failed."

He said that in the twelve months between May, 1942 and May, 1943, the cost of living went up 7.3 per cent as compared with 12.7 per cent in the previous months.

"We did not lose as much ground during the second year as we lost during the first," he declared. "But we lost too much and we cannot afford to lose more."

Then in an indirect reply to newspaper reports that the administration is abandoning the roll back program, Vinson said: "Indeed, we must regain some of the ground we have lost, and that is the purpose of the so-called 'roll back' program about which you have heard so much."

CITES FOOD RISE
Pointing out that sharpest price increases have been in food, Vinson said that simpler and more enforceable dollar and cent price ceilings "relating with the limited use of subsidies" should enable us more nearly to achieve our goal of stabilizing food prices at the levels directed by the Congress last October.

In his speech which was delivered before the War Advertising Council representing various trade groups, Vinson held that "the tide is turning" in the battle against inflation.

Vinson's speech does not mean that the fight over a large-scale subsidy program of some \$2,000,000,000 is over, or that the administration has definitely decided how fast to go on roll backs in view of the obstructionist opposition in Congress.

On the other hand, it does mean that stories which appeared first in the Washington Post and later in the New York Herald-Tribune and later in the PM were off the beam.

PM's story, written by Gordon H. Cole of the paper's Washington Bureau, said that the President's advisers "apparently think that the roll back program can be abandoned now and prices allowed to rise without upsetting the Little Steel formula."

PM's story also predicted a large-scale drive by the CIO and the AFL to break the Little Steel formula if there is no new large-scale subsidy program launched by tomorrow, July 15. No date was mentioned in a resolution by the CIO Executive Board on wages and price control.

Some labor observers here felt that the PM story was provocative in effect, and would tend to promote friction between the administration and the labor movement.

CIO and AFL leaders are disturbed by the failure to act vigorously on the price front so far, although particularly in the CIO high command there is a realization that the major obstacle to effective price control and roll-backs is the warring crew in Congress.

But spokesmen for both the CIO and the AFL told the Daily Worker that they did not expect any precipitate action until the Labor Victory Committee got a chance to discuss the whole situation with the President. A White House meeting on the whole wage-price control situation may take place next week.

Stories that the roll-back program is being abandoned are based on reports that War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes promised Senators on Capitol Hill that roll-backs would be abandoned and that there would be no attempt to place ceiling prices on cattle if a flat ban on subsidies were avoided.

There is little doubt that Byrnes and other officials have intrigued against the President's roll-back program.

On the other hand, Vinson "is understood to be in favor of the roll-back program. And the President himself has repeatedly gone on record in favor of the program both at press conferences and in his fighting message to Congress in which he vetoed the ban on subsidies.

In short, the issue is by no means completely decided as yet. And the situation will hardly be helped by premature predictions that all is lost.

The present course of the battle against inflation was best summed up by Vinson in this radio speech as follows:

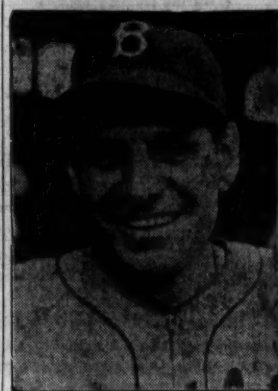
"The battle is not won, but I believe that the tide is turning. To win, the government must offer firm and vigorous leadership. You, the people, must also take firm and vigorous action."

"Those who are fighting inflation can act more firmly and more vigorously if they know that you are backing them in their fight against inflation."

200,000 Miners Lose Job Benefits

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 14 (UP).—Labor and Industry Secretary William H. Chestnut announced today that the approximate 200,000 Pennsylvania miners participating in coal strikes the past three months are ineligible for unemployment compensation benefits for the time they were idle.

Chestnut, whose ruling reversed decisions of his predecessor, Lewis G. Hines, following similar strikes in 1939 and 1941, said that since the work stoppages continued after President Roosevelt took over the mines on May 1 they represented "open defiance against the sovereign power of the United States."



LEO DUROCHER

Fulton to Run Against Hagg in Saturdays Mile

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Prospects for a fast first half in Gunter Haag's mile run Saturday were raised today when a local middle-distance star entered the event.

John P. Fulton of the Olympic Club, who has done the quarter in 48.2 and the half in 1:54, joined the field that will compete against the touring Swede in his first one-mile race in this country.

Gilbert Dodds of Boston, American champion miler, is the classiest of the field—next to Gunter the wonder, who has stepped the distance in 4:07.5.

Haag did not favor the mile for his San Francisco appearance, but consented to it after AAU officials here said that the fans expected him to run that distance and any change in plans might hurt the receipts, which go to the Army Air Force Aid Society.

LOWDOWN

Sights, Sound and Scenes at the All-Star Game at Shibe Park, Philly

NAT LOW

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—So the Boston Red Sox won the All-Star game and the Philadelphia Phils lost it!

Actually the 11th annual midsummer classic was decided on two plays—one a homer by Bobby Doerr in the second inning which batted in three runs—and the other a double play ball hit by Babe Dahlgren in the sixth inning when the Nationals had men on first and third and none out.

The home run was the more positive act of the two and came off Mort Cooper. Chet Laabs and Jake Early were on the bases as the result of two walks and then Doerr caught hold of a fast ball and sent it whistling into the lower left field stands for a round tripper.

But it was the double play which really killed the Nats. With Hal Newhouse on the mound in the sixth, Stan Musial opened by slicing a double over third base. Augie Galan then worked Hal for a walk. It was none out at the time and three hurlers were molly-worming up in the A.L. bullpen. But Dahlgren hit the first pitch straight to Vern Stephens at short who shuttled it to Doerr who in turn rifled it to Rudy York at first. Two out and that was the ball game.

Shibe Park is a lovely place and its lighting system ranks with the best—but why must they have a press box atop the upper grandstand? Half the visiting writers had to be carried the last half of the climb to the press box. And in that heat, too. . . .

The Dodgers didn't have much representation. Herman Galan and Dixie Walker. But in our book Herman was one of the really bright stars of the game. A wonderful competitor and a marvel in the field, Billy is about all one can ask for. . . . but it was his hitting that fascinated the crowd. Herman is the greatest place hitter in the game and the first of his two hits was one of the loveliest jobs I have ever seen. With Stan Hack on first in the opening inning and none out, the A.L. infield naturally expected a hit and run—the hit going to right. But after two fouls, Hack broke for second base. Stephens, the shortstop, started to tear over to take a throw at the middle bag and in that split second Herman rifled the ball exactly over the spot where Stephens had been a moment before. It was a real classic, was that, and only Herman could have done it.

In the seventh inning after Hack had singled again Herman then rapped the first ball into right field for a single.

No Yanks But Lots of Cards
There were no Yankees in the game for the first time in All-Star history but there were lots of Redbirds. Five Cards started: Mort Cooper, catcher Walker Cooper, Slaty Marion, Stan Musial and Harry Walker. They didn't do too well. Mort was the losing pitcher, as he was last year.

In these games it is obvious that the edge is with the team with the home run punch. The pitchers are much too good to get a sustained rally under way but a single well-hit ball will bust up the ball game. It took only two walks and Doerr's homer to clinch the game for the A.L. and the only real threat from the National League came from Vince DiMaggio who banged out a single, triple and homer in that order in three trips to the plate. At no time were there as many as three consecutive hits made.

Vandy the N. L. Hero
It was left to DiMagg and Johnny Vander Meer to bring some glory to their team. DiMagg did the hitting and Vandy did the pitching. And what a job it was! The American League batters went back to the bench muttering something about "that guy is of draft age, isn't he?"

Vandy came in the third inning with one out and a man on second. He then proceeded to curve ball the hitters to death, striking out Rudy York on three pitches and Chet Laabs on five, striking in the next frame he fanned Jake Early on four pitches and in the fifth frame struck out the side, whiffing Ken Keltner, Dick Wakefield (my, did he swing lustily) and York again. . . .

All in all it was a tidy exhibition and earned him a great ovation from the crowd. . . .

The only unpleasant thing of the whole night was the crack made by a hulking, double-chinned punk in the press box next to me. . . . Sighing Tom Meany, sports columnist of PM, this crumb said to his friend "I gotta see Meany and tell him I saw a white Gentile reading PM the other day."

The fat guy with the fascist brain kept up a running fire of insane talk all during the game, and loud, too, and proved himself a nuisance to all the hard-working scribes around him. . . .

The crowd was violently split—half, rooting for the Nationals and the other half cheering for the Americans. . . . Biggest hands of the day were reserved for the two home town boys who played; Dick Siebert of the A's who started on first and Babe Dahlgren of the Phils who finished at the same bag for the Nats. . . .

City Bedecked Gaudily
The old city was bedecked from stem to stern for the gala event—the first all-star game in Philly's history. . . . The headquarters for the tilt was at the Benj. Franklin Hotel and in the lobby one could make up a who's who of baseball. Ran into Clark Griffith, Lonnie Frey, Bill Cox of the Phils, Al Schacht, Larry MacPhail, Connie Mack (glad-handing every one), Frankie Frisch, Pie Traynor, Jimmy Wilson, Jimmy Dykes and many, many more. . . .

In the lobby banners of greeting were hung all over the place. "Welcome Cincinnati Reds," "Welcome Cleveland Indians," etc., etc. There must have been over three hundred newspapermen covering the game including a dozen or so Army writers of Army papers.

The fans at an all-star game have a time trying to see all the players on the field at once. With all the bright stars running around one wants to get them all in. . . . The Americans being the home team, wore white uniforms while the Nationals wore the visiting club's gray. . . . Because the men wore the uniforms of their respective clubs many of them had similar numbers and must have been mistaken by fans. . . . Ott and Slaty Marion, for instance, both have number 4. . . . Dutch Leonard and Billy Herman were No. 16, Lombardi and Vince DiMagg, No. 9, Babe Dahlgren and Elby Fletcher No. 3 and so on. . . .

The only Yankee who saw any action at all was Johnny Lindell who was Joe McCarthy's messenger boy to the A.L. bull pen. . . . Johnny must have made the long trip a dozen times before he called it quits—or McCarthy granted him a reprieve. . . .

Giraud Asks Aid to Speed French Liberty

(By United Press)
Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, leader of the French North African forces, today appealed to America to "get the French Army back into France, at the earliest possible moment."

"I have one motto—act, don't talk," Giraud told reporters after a Bastille Day visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"I don't know how to make speeches, but I know something of action. I am here for action."

"I am here to ask you to present our problem to the American public in such a way that we shall get action in arming the French forces that stand ready to liberate their homeland."

"I have no other mission, no other French troops are participating."

er thought. I have only this single purpose—to get the French Army back into France, and that at the earliest possible moment."

In small numbers, Giraud said yesterday, in the Sicilian campaign which he termed was "most satisfactory in every way."

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LOST
LOST Trunk, small pearl on gold chain. Keenly sought. Ret. July 15th at N.M.U. convention. Finder please return to Box 97, c/o Daily Worker.

CONSTANT READER

John Chamberlain Rests
From Book Reviewing to
Pin a Laurel on Lewis
By SENDER GARLIN

HITLER'S paper, The Voelkischer Beobachter, doesn't think John L. Lewis is such a bad sort, and neither does Mr. John Chamberlain, book-reviewer of The New York Times.

The Nazi sheet, in a recent issue, published a glowing tribute to John L., praised him as a leader of Labor and denounced President Roosevelt as a false friend of the American people.

Mr. Chamberlain, being an original thinker, doesn't crib anything from the Voelkischer Beobachter, but his general conclusion just about stacks up the same as Herr Hitler's.

From Mr. Chamberlain's home on Brookside Road, Mt. Carmel, Conn., there issued recently a three-page mimeographed essay entitled "For the Chastening of Our Souls." Formerly released direct from Freedom House, these homilies by Mr. Chamberlain now emerge from his country home where contact with nature makes one mellow and tolerant toward the enemies of the nation.

There is nothing "strident" in the old Chamberlain style. Nothing like the radical propagandists who take things so seriously and have so little humor in their souls. John writes in the spirit of Browning's "Pippa" and his mood is as serene.

"You get on the train to Washington," Chamberlain reports. "In the dining car you run into a representative of a well-known CIO union. Naturally the talk gets around to John L. Lewis, whose miners are still on strike. The CIO man complains about how difficult Lewis is making it to hold the rank and file of both the CIO and AFL in line. There is the usual denunciation of 'Big John.' But before Baltimore is reached a note of admiration comes into the CIO man's voice. He begins to tell, with relish, about how Lewis put it over on Senator Brewster at a hearing simply by answering a question about the miner's treasury by reading the reserve account items from the balance sheet of U. S. Steel. And the talk ends up with the CIO man saying, 'Lewis is wrong. But whatever you say about him, he's a big man.' Pretty little anecdote. Objective. Cool. Dispassionate. Impartial. Aloof. Detached. Tolerant."

Chamberlain is not "expressing" his own opinion. He's just telling a charming little tale.

But no matter how you slice it, it's a pro-Lewis propaganda, the kind that the appeasers, defeatists, the negotiated-peace boys and other friends of Hitler just eat up, for it's a complete whitewash of one of America's most dangerous foes.

Now Mr. Chamberlain gets off that New York-Washington train. He talks to a reporter for a newspaper "that has been slandering Lewis, not from the Right, but from a fairly liberal point of view." No name given.

The reporter had interviewed Lewis, had given him the business, so he said. "But you know," mused the reporter, according to Chamberlain, "since that talk I've had a hard time believing that John L. Lewis is a sinister character. I sort of wish I could throw everything I've written about Lewis into the ash can and begin all over again."

Chamberlain doesn't take sides in all this, you see—or don't you? He just "reports" what simple folk tell him, passes it on to the public, so to speak. Both sides of the question, with the accent on the side you're plumping for. But in an urbane, genteel, sneaky way. You go on a train, you meet people, you sort of exchange ideas, and it all comes out nice for John L. Lewis and his disruptionist, anti-war program.

But don't get the idea that Mr. Chamberlain is one of those lazy inquiring reporters. He doesn't stop with the CIO man and the reporter who attacks Lewis "from a fairly liberal point of view" and then wants to tear up everything he's ever written about him. A sociological, Richard Halliburton, Mr. Chamberlain takes his gun, rod and camera and sets out for more high adventure—and inquiry.

An "employee of the War Labor Board" is reported to have told Chamberlain that "we couldn't let John get away with it," but winds up with a bit of taffy for the UMW chief. He even ferreted out a someone on Secretary Ickes' payroll who volunteered the information that Lewis "always keeps his word."

What's more, Chamberlain denies that the strikes Lewis fomented have caused havoc in war production. They were all week-end affairs, he says and "not much time has been lost." That is why, presumably, the Commander-in-Chief had to order government seizure of the mines in order to guarantee uninterrupted war production!

The "perverse admiration" for Lewis that Chamberlain has discovered is traceable, according to this apologist, is the "bad job" on the home front. No doubt the home front is not in very good shape. But what Mr. Chamberlain fails to record is that the appeaser gang in the Republican party with which Mr. Lewis is allied, working closely with the reactionary Southern bloc, have done everything in their power to cripple the home front.

Mr. Chamberlain's little essay is not intended, of course, for private consumption. It is mailed to numerous publications like La Follette's Progressive where its defeatist poison helps to blunt the fighting will of the American people in this crucial struggle against the Axis foe.

Meet Billy Rollo



Billy Rollo, the young comedian shown above, is one of the new, shining stars who are helping bring crowds to Camp Unity this summer. Also on the staff of top-notch entertainers are Laura Duncan, Jack DeMerchant, Lucy Brown, Hilda Hoppe, Al Moss, Lewis Allen and Penny and Her Guitar.

Honored N.A.M. Member



The great Negro baritone, Paul Robeson, came this week to the American Theatre Wing Club for the annual dinner. He is pictured in the library of the club at 100 W. 43rd, which is run by the people of the theatre for the benefit of the OWI. He is, in fact, wearing his delegate's badge to the recent convention of the N.A.M.U.

We Need the OWI!

By Sadie Van Veen
"THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR THE FOUR FREEDOMS" is the title of a truly splendid folder issued by the Office of War Information known and respected throughout the nation as the OWI. Beneath a fine lithograph symbolizing the FOUR FREEDOMS by the liberty torch, a book, a cross, the horn of plenty and a sword to protect these rights are written the following words:

The Rights of All Men—Everywhere

This is good to look at. It is easy to read in big bold type. Inside the cover page is a quotation of President Roosevelt's famous speech outlining the four freedoms. The folder contains four more prints, each illustrating one of the four freedoms.

The OWI has done a splendid job on the home front. It has given the people vital information on how to act and what to do and WHAT NOT TO DO. It has issued at least a dozen excellent publications in folder or

pamphlet or leaflet form which have enormously aided the American people to understand the war; to know what we are fighting for and thus strengthen morale on the home front which is the best aid to morale on the military front.

There is no doubt that, given the opportunity, American talent could have made more things clear to the American people through visual education and in the written word.

If the American people were better educated on all the vile Axis propaganda rampant in the United States, there would be no strikes. And there could be no "RACE RIOTS." Decent patriotic people all through the country would have nipped in the bud all such manifestations of Hitlerism.

If there had been more and better education than the OWI has given us, we might have been spared the shame and the despair of the strikes and race riots. We should have been taught that the KKK, Coughlin's black legions and the Wilkerson "white supremacy" gang are Hitler cannibals.

The Office of War Information has been of invaluable aid to the war effort. Such being the case, we have to ask why certain Congressmen want to abolish the OWI in its home front activities, precisely where it was most needed? We have to ask why they chose this particular time when more and more education is needed for victory, to curtail OWI?

Why were these gentlemen (who have now gone on a nine-week vacation), opposed to the OWI? Are they afraid that the American people will understand the enemy too well? Do they fear the people will discover who is sabotaging the President's victory program?

Curtailed OWI on the domestic front was a piece of Congressional sabotage to cripple the home front.

Now it is up to us. The men and women on the home front have to do more than ever before for victory in order to offset the damage already done by an unpatriotic Congress. Let the President know that we support him for all-out victory in spite of Congressional acts of sabotage.

RADIO PROGRAM

MORNING

8:00-WEAP—News Reports
8:05-WEAP—Aunt Jenny's Stories
8:10-WEAP—Music Comedy
8:15-WEAP—Music Comedy
8:20-WEAP—Music Comedy
8:25-WEAP—Music Comedy
8:30-WEAP—Music Comedy
8:35-WEAP—Music Comedy
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8:45-WEAP—Music Comedy
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9:35-WEAP—Music Comedy
9:40-WEAP—Music Comedy
9:45-WEAP—Music Comedy
9:50-WEAP—Music Comedy
9:55-WEAP—Music Comedy
10:00-WEAP—Music Comedy

Masterwork Hour, 9:00 A.M., WNYC

Saga of Symphony, 10, WLIC
Noon Luncheon Musicale, 12, WLIC
Patience—Gilbert and Sullivan, 2:15, WNYC
Civilian Defense: Lillian Okun interviews Mrs. Kathryn Earnshaw, CIO representative in CDVO on "Labor's Contribution to Civ. Def.", 4:35-4:45, WMCA
Basille Day—Pour La Victoire Fighting French Dedication, 5:15-5:30, WABC
This Is Our Enemy, 8:00, WOR
Mischa Auer, Variety, 8:00, WABC
Stage Door Canteen, 9:30, WABC
The First Line, Navy Show, 10:00, WABC
Hollywood Radio Theat., 10:30, WJZ

EVENING

8:00-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:05-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:10-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:15-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:20-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:25-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:30-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:35-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:40-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:45-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:50-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
8:55-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
9:00-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
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9:45-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
9:50-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
9:55-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
10:00-WEAP—Jack Arthur, Songs

IWO Show Conquers Critic

JACOB COMES HOME, by William Kienka; LESSON FOR TODAY, by Sydney Spencer, and other acts, songs and dances. Presented by the New American Theatre, Lodge 500, IWO, at 77 Fifth Ave., on July 8, 1945.

By Ralph Warner

Early last week I received a letter from Slim Pepper, on the stationery of the New American Theatre, inviting me to a performance of "an evening in the theatre" by the members of IWO Lodge No. 500. "We are a group seriously interested in helping to establish a real people's theatre in America," he wrote, "and in doing what we can to eliminate the lag on the cultural front in helping win the war."

I came. I saw. And Lodge No. 500 conquered. First, let me describe the theatre. It seats about 100—on folding chairs. The stage is a platform, 25 by 12 feet, with no curtain. Entrances are all made through one half door. The lights are supplied by an overhead flood, and some spots on one side. Of scenery there is none. Properties are only the most essential. Music comes from a record machine at left, or a piano at right.

But the spirit, the taste, the ingenuity, and the sound theatre sense of the New American Theatre group provided an evening's entertainment of rare quality. Indeed, the show was remarkable from beginning to end.

First, the choice of material was sound, both politically and from a purely dramatic point of view. William Kienka's one-act, "Jacob Comes Home," is a grim, moving play about a Jewish family in Germany. It is well-written, with clear characterizations, and a profound understanding of what Nazi terror really is. The little company acquitted itself with almost professional technique. The other one-act, "Lesson for Today," is by Sydney Spencer, who is now in our armed forces. It is a lesson taught by a seaman to his wife, who does not understand the necessity for his long absences on the trips to Murmansk. He tells her how a Russian girl sacrifices her life to carry on guerrilla warfare, while her peasant father and mother commit the actual deed of sabotage. This was an amateurishly written, produced or acted piece. It is propaganda theatre at its natural best.

Natural Acting Illustrates Normal Life

The dramatic end of the entertainment concluded with a pantomime series of American scenes illustrating Earl Robinson's "The House I Live In." Again natural acting, in episodes illustrating play of home life, work, marriage, and trade union organization, gave new significance to the Robinson-Allen Song.

The dancing team of Eva Dalnova and Aristides Dalnovoff revealed versatility, and an individual style. They performed in original mood a South American water-front dance, and then went on to high dramatic interpretation in a stirring dance of Europe rising against fascism. This duo are due to become top-liners in the progressive theatre world. Paula Hirsch, Slim Pepper and Kae Schachter each rendered songs which fitted beautifully into the program.

To Marguerite Temple, who directed, much credit must go for her intelligent, sensitive mastery of detail and pace. Miss Temple knows her stuff. The acting, too, was of a high quality for an amateur group—many emotional scenes were done with cool restraint, and comedy was equally informal, and therefore real. The entire company deserves applause—Mildred Oman, Rita Holly, Saul Horn, Alexander Marshack, Anthony Paris, Vinnie Burrows, Jack Monoz, Bea Rubin, Shirley Sydal, Lorraine November, Norma Dolin and Helen Damon.

DAVID PLATT'S REVIEW OF "FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS" WILL APPEAR ON THIS PAGE TOMORROW.

Time for Silent Sympathy To Come to an End!

By Mike Quin

SAN FRANCISCO.—Thought I would get a breath of cool air by coming back to San Francisco but the hot weather followed me up here. It's a little cooler though. Los Angeles was like swimming in minestrone, which is thick Italian family soup.

That's all right. I don't mean to be running down the place on account of the weather. Some like it hot. Besides, the hospitality can't be beat.

My host down there used to be a steward on steamships. He had many other guests fopped around on his davenport and couches and every morning at 7 he'd come stopping in in his bare feet yelling: "Hit the deck. Rise and shine for the Admiral Line. I don't mean one and I don't mean two, I mean this whole damn belly crew."

It made me homesick for the sea. It's a catchy little ditty and I tried it out on my little 4-year-old niece. "Do it again," she said. So I did it again. She beamed with joy. "Do it again," she said. So I did it again. After four or five times I revolted. "She's like that. Tell her a story, and no matter how long it is, she says: 'Do it again.' She can listen to one story over and over with increasing delight."

Anyhow, after my host would shout his rise and shine ditty a dozen or more times, we would all roll out of our blankets and have coffee in a little patio, with the branches of trees overhead and birds chattering.

It was great stuff. Of course we talked a lot about the so-called zoot-suit riots and incidentally, on the way back I encountered an interesting sidelight of the racial situation down there. In fact, it was on the way to the depot.

The Los Angeles streetcar system is insane, and although I allowed myself an hour to get to the station, three cars in a row passed me up. I don't mean any offense. I'm not running the place down. Our San Francisco streetcar system is completely on the daffy side also.

Anyhow, there were about 20 of us piled up waiting for a downtown car in the early morning hours. One after another the cars came and passed us right up. They were almost empty, but were labeled "limited," which meant they couldn't stop.

One of them did stop right in front of us to let traffic go by. It stood there long enough to let us all on, but the conductor wouldn't open the gate. Against the rules, I guess. Yet a majority of those waiting were defense workers clutching lunches in paper bags, trying to get to their plants.

By the time I reached the subway terminal downtown I had to grab a cab to make the train on time. The driver was much impressed with my hurry. He drove fast enough while he was moving. In fact he drove like a madman. But little things along the way kept fascinating him.

He drew up to a curb for a few moments to greet an old friend and ask, "What's doin', Larry?" Then a little farther on he crept up behind a half-wit who had his back to the curb and blew his horn real loud, frightening the fellow into a fit. He laughed so much I thought he was going to roll out of the cab. "That guy's not all there," he said. "He's goofy."

Then as we swung around the Mexican plaza near Olvera Street, an old Negro was crossing the broad pavement dreamily. "Watch me scare that black 'n' white," he said.

He stepped on the gas and drove straight at the old Negro full speed, honking his horn. The Negro was paralyzed with fright and tried to get out of the way, but the driver swerved to follow him and chased him right up on the sidewalk, jerking the wheel just in time to miss his coat tails.

He was still roaring with laughter and cursing the old Negro when we pulled up to the station.

Such sadistic morons are few, but enough to form the nucleus of mob violence against racial minorities.

Most people are swell. But the trouble with good people is that they have been hypnotized by an American fallacy called "mind your own business," which, in the end, amounts to completely neglecting their most important business.

Sure, they don't do anything wrong, but in public matters they don't do anything at all. They just figure, "Well, it's none of my business," and let the morons riot.

There have been hundreds of citizens' indignation and protest meetings in Los Angeles since the attacks on Mexicans and Negroes. And there have been a lot of good plans drafted, especially by the Los Angeles Committee for American Unity. But the greater mass of Los Angeles good people are just going about their business and figuring, "Well, you can't believe what you read in the papers, anyhow."

Part of the job of the unity committee is to reach those people with the truth that the right of a Negro to cross the street peacefully, and the right of Mexican-American boys to wear whatever kind of clothes they wish, is essential to the safety of the whole population.

Camp Beacon Honors Spain

Commemorating the Spanish people's fight against fascism, Camp Beacon will present a Salute to Republican Spain on Saturday evening, July 17th. El Chiflano and his popular troupe of artists will be featured in an evening of authentic Spanish songs, dances and sketches.

Friday night Camp Beacon will present its regular weekend entertainment program, featuring Lili Mann, Herman Schwartzman and Sara Lee. The highlight of the evening will be the sketch, "My Brother Lives in Stalingrad." Dancing to Max Lucas and his swingers will round out each evening's program. On Sunday afternoon, Noelle Davis of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee will speak on the Spanish situation.

THE STAGE

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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STARTING TOMORROW

Nasquerade
Last Day — "BURLESQUE AT WAR" and "COUSINS BEYOND THE DANCE"
TRYING TO BE A STAR — 1945 — 1946
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC

There, this Wed., July 12-21
"Action in the North Atlantic"
— Plus —
"PRAIRIE CHICKENS"

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE

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At 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 P.M.

THE RUSSIAN STORY

AN ANTI-FASSIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE
STANLEY
34 Ave. 42nd St. 4th Floor
CAMPUS AND COUNTRY
OPENED JULY 12

Carmen Amaya whose dance group will take part in the Fiesta Republicana at Dexter Park, Jamaica, Long Island, next Sunday, July 15. The fiesta commemorates the seventh anniversary of the Spanish people's resistance against fascism. It is sponsored by Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Many well-known artists are participating in the program.



Italy's Freedom

AS ALLIED armies widen their zone of occupation on Sicily and reach towards Messina, it is clear that the offensive is aimed first of all at knocking Italy out of the war. In a message to the British army in Sicily General Montgomery told his troops that "the time has now come to carry the war into Italy and into the Continent of Europe."

As President Roosevelt has stated and as the Algiers radio told the Italian people, the objective of the Allied armies are twofold: to force the unconditional surrender of fascist Italy and to guarantee the Italian people their right to determine for themselves a non-fascist type of government.

For the first time in the past twenty years, the people of Italy are presented with the opportunity to rid themselves of the fascist dictatorship and restore a free and democratic Italy to its rightful place of prestige among the nations of the world.

If in the great democratic tradition of their country they greet the Allied armies as liberators and join with them in the common struggle against the fascist state, they can also diminish the sacrifices of the military struggle which in any case will result in the defeat of Mussolini.

The great mass of Italian-Americans are undoubtedly torn by conflicting emotions. Many of them maintain close ties of kinship with their birthplaces and are naturally worried about their families and townfolk. Others fear for the future of a defeated Italy, a feeling which Rome attempted to exploit by broadcasting its ridiculous claim that surrender would mean a fourth-rate Italy in the post-war.

Italian-Americans should pay heed to what is happening among the people within Italy. For example, in a dispatch to yesterday's New York Times Herbert Matthews reports the "increasing friendliness of the Sicilians" and the unwillingness of the Italian troops in Sicily to fight against the Americans, among whom there are many Italian-American soldiers. Or the reports of big mass meetings demanding peace, particularly in the bombed cities.

Of especial significance is the report of the formation of a united anti-fascist front by Socialists, Communists and liberal groups on the platform of overthrowing Mussolini and establishing a constitutional republican government.

By joining their efforts with the anti-fascists of Italy, the Italian-Americans can help to bring victory and a free Italy. By mustering enthusiastic support for the war against Mussolini, they can do their bit to bring liberation and a new glorious future for Italy.

Wright and the 'News'

IMAGINE the reaction of our boys engaged in a death grapple with the Japanese foe when they learn that right in the editorial offices of America's most widely-read newspaper there's a man working who has been indicted as an agent of Japan.

This is not simply a case of some individual employe of a newspaper who offers to slip over furtively a bit of Japanese propaganda on occasion, when no one is looking. Were this so, he would probably have been properly denounced by the newspaper upon discovery, and kicked out on his ear.

In this case, however, the situation is infinitely more sinister. The whole line and policy of the Daily News is such that Frederick Heizer Wright's activities find immediate reflection on its editorial pages.

The indictment against Wright specifically states that his employers knew nothing of

his connections. The plain fact is, however, that the Daily News, together with its fellow-members of the pro-fascist Patterson-McCormick newspaper axis, have been peddling precisely the type of stuff that Japanese fascism paid Wright to promote.

This includes not only the bald pro-Japanese propaganda, such as the infamous editorial "Let's Appease Japan," which appeared a few days before Pearl Harbor,

It includes, also, the vicious subversive material against America's struggle generally which appears regularly in the Patterson-McCormick press, material that attempts to picture the war as a futile, useless sacrifice.

It includes the bitter, unrestrained attacks upon our war leadership, and particularly upon the President. It includes wild slanders against our Soviet and British allies.

All this is part of the fifth column pattern which an Axis agent such as Wright would attempt to weave. Wright apparently found his employer entirely willing.

Despite the indictment, Wright is still working in the editorial offices of the News. He should be prosecuted to the limit. It's high time, however, that the newspaper which readily provides him with the channel for his fifth column activity be prosecuted as well.

Incentive in Steel

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, the great CIO union headed by President Philip Murray, is the latest to declare for a wage policy that ties an increase in wages to a production rise. The wage program outlined at its recent executive board meeting, coincides with the union's campaign for a 25 per cent increase in steel output.

The union recognizes its responsibility in the present moment when all efforts must be strained to bring the production front to an offensive level. It also recognizes the responsibility to its members—to win for them the right to benefit a commensurate rise in earnings. Under War Labor Board policy such incentive wage forms remain open to the workers.

Another important wage incentives development is the contract just concluded between the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and Westinghouse Electric covering 75,000 workers. That contract is a direct refutation of charges that incentive pay benefits only piece workers or that it means an abandonment of established wage standards. The UE has provided the protective measures and forms to benefit all workers in a plant.

The approach of the Steel Union is similar. It calls to attention of such "phony" incentive schemes as actually discourage increased production or fail to assure an adequate increase in earnings. Such an approach to the issue lifts it from the fog of confusion and distortion, that has unfortunately surrounded it in some unions.

Sicily's events have been a curtain-raiser to us on the vast amount of war production that a victory over Hitler will take. Incentive forms will help us to meet the need.



SICILY is a surprise to no one. The victory in Tunisia secured the whole North African springboard. We began to spring from there almost immediately, by air and sea. The incessant air attacks on Sicily and Italy and especially the capture of Pantelleria and three other island stepping stones indicated pretty clearly in what direction we were moving.

Surprise or no surprise, the attack on Sicily has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. For one thing, no one could tell beforehand that the Allied forces could move with such great coordination and precision. The movement of 2,000 vessels of all types had to be timed with naval and air attacks. The success of the landing, even more brilliant than the landings in North Africa because it had to meet resistance from the beginning, is pretty conclusive evidence of Allied military skill in combined operations, involving troops of three nationalities and all branches of the armed forces.

Then, there is the prevalent feeling that the Sicilian landing is part of a broader scheme.

For one thing, it seems to be pointed directly at knocking Italy out of the war. We cannot know yet if the occupation of Sicily will have to be followed up by further attacks upon the Italian homeland to force unconditional surrender. It may well be that much greater operations will be necessary before that end is achieved.

In any case, our combined military operation has already led to greater combined political action against fascism within Italy. The report from an underground Italian newspaper that the Socialist, Communist and liberal groups have formed a united front to overthrow fascism and constitute a democratic republic confirms this.

There is also a feeling in the air, based on the broad hints of Churchill and Roosevelt in their recent utterances, that Sicily is only one of a number of blows to be expected on the Mediterranean shoreline of Europe, and also elsewhere.

The mastery of technique shown by the Allies in North Africa and Sicily, as well as the large concentrations of troops known still to be in Africa and the Middle East, encourage the belief that other blows are to be expected momentarily.

In other words, the popular enthusiasm is aroused by the prospect of moving in on Europe. We are moving from the outer fringes to the inner fringes. We stand not only on the main doorstep across the English Channel but even on the side doorsteps of Southern Europe. We hold terrific battering rams. The point is to break the doors in.

Every blow at the Axis is good. However, at this point in the war, everyone has a right to expect and to demand that the blows be of such power and scope as to take full advantage of the possibilities. The old fault of too late and too little can also operate now in the offensive phase of the war to delay and even endanger common victory.

In the general excitement over Sicily some may not have given due attention to the tremendous happenings on the Eastern Front. For the first time in this war a major German offensive has been stopped cold before it could register even one significant success.

In the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod sector, the Red Army has not found it necessary thus far to give up any important position in order to halt the German onslaught. Their lines have been denied in some spots, but nowhere did they break before the gigantic armored spearhead.

It is yet possible for Hitler to gain some temporary successes on this front if he can find reserves to throw into the battle. This he can do only if he is certain that he stands no major threat from the West, that all he will have to contend with in Europe will be thrusts at the least important sectors of his periphery.

But the main thing for us in the fighting on the Soviet Front is the qualitative change which has been so sharply registered there. In the first offensive Hitler was able to burst rapidly through the initial defense lines and he was not turned back until he reached the gates of Moscow. In the second offensive he cut a wide swathe across Southeastern Russia to the very streets of Stalingrad on the Volga, before he was stopped and defeated.

In the third offensive thus far

the following is the address by Arthur Upham Pope, National Officer Nikolai Council of American Soviet Friendship, delivered at the Polo Grounds Reception, July 8.

In behalf of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and all those who understand the Russian achievement, who are grateful for the stupendous courage with which they are today heroically fighting the grimest of battles for our common welfare—for them I bespeak a thousand welcomes to these great representatives of Russia—for the Jewish race—indeed, of the human race. Whenever there is a call for any human cause, the alleviation of suffering, scientific research, cultural enrichment through art or music, it is always the Jewish people that render quick and lavish help, entirely disproportionate to the number of resources. And it should be no surprise to those that know their history that in the grim and terrible hour of Russia's peril, the Jewish people, with their warm hearts, their idealism, their capacity of utter devotion have contributed their utmost; and have done it with courage, imagination, enterprise, with creative fervor, as these two heroes exemplify. For all this they have been gratefully hailed by the Russian armies as their Russian people, and by us here tonight, for we also are deep in their debt.

In one way their contributions are a service of gratitude and acknowledgment by the Jewish people for the immense achievement of Soviet Russia in exterminating the pestilence of racial prejudice. Among the infamies of the Czarist regime was the planned anti-Semitism; the shameful pogroms, such as the hideous massacre of Kishinev, the stoking of the fires of hatred and dissension—a foul crime that now at last in Russia is only a memory and a warning. Russia has now shown that people of all races and creeds can live together in common effort for common cause and sharing one another's strength and happiness. Here are nearly one hundred nationalities, a veritable babel of tongues, a conflict of traditions, habits of living, personal appearance and manners. Only the ill-will and the despotic, the cruel and arrogant, find in these differences the material for hatred and contempt. The normal human mind, unless artificially impregnated with prejudice is ready to welcome all human beings as brothers. The earliest settlements revealed by archaeology six thousand years old, show man living at peace with himself. But since then man has stupidly thought that he could ad-

hanced his own self-interest by trampling down others. That way lies frustration, misery, waste and ultimate chaos. It doesn't work; it can't work. Racial prejudice could spell the doom of humanity.

The Jewish people, with their sense of humanity, the Russian people, with their sense of common brotherhood, have proven that what man was at his earliest beginnings, that he can ultimately be: members of one family, mutually sharing, mutually cooperating for common ends. It is not a utopian goal. It is our universal right. And with courage and generosity, with intelligence and indomitable will, that new world can be created.

And these two heroes that stand before us today will have done more than that. They have shown this nation that the days of heroic achievement are not over, and that in the face of appalling difficulties the human spirit can rise supreme. They have contributed to the world's stock of human courage; they have proven again the efficiency—yes, the miracle-working power—of high ideals, and reminded us that they are both practical and necessary, and without such vision the nation and the people perish, but under their guidance humanity can still achieve that good life which is its right and its destiny.

The following statement was made by Henry Monksy, president of B'nai B'rith, at the Thursday night Polo Grounds mass rally for the Soviet delegation. It was read by Maurice Blagyer, secretary of the organization.

I feel it a privilege to extend greetings to the distinguished delegation whom the Soviet Union has sent as cultural envoys to America. There are several fundamentals in our relationships with Russia that we should face. As Americans and as Jews, what is the basis of our friendship with her people? Is it merely because they and we have a common enemy in Germany? Is it because in the Soviet Union we have a powerful ally which has stopped the so-called invincible army in its tracks and pinned it down on the Eastern Front—nervous and fearful of the inevitable attack that will surely come from almost any direction? Is it because in the Soviet Union we have a nation which has given freely of her sons—five million of them—whose gallant fight has cost the enemy almost double that number?

My friends, while these facts bring about an admiration for Russia, our friendship for her people is motivated by something far more profound,

We are deeply moved by the evidence made apparent day by day that hers is a people's war, hers is a people's army, her defenders are men, women and children, her war like ours is a war fought for a people's objective; as Vice-President Wallace has said, for the common man of the world of tomorrow.

Our friendship comes about because we Jews understand suffering. As we know the Nazis, as the Russians know them for what they are—not soldiers fighting for their country, but vandals, sadistic beasts of prey and murders of the innocent. The Russians have suffered much at their hands. Our fellow Jews across the seas, pillaged and alone, have suffered grievously. They and we feel the suffering of a civilian population who, contrary to the laws of international warfare and every moral code, is subjected to a remorseless cruelty that would put even a Genghis Khan to shame. Our sons like the Russians, who have gone forth on the field of battle, know what they are fighting against: the ways of physical enslavement and moral decadence.

We should emulate the Russians in the standards which they set up of equal treatment of races and of people, symbolized by the historic message of Stalin upon the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Red Army:

"The Red Army is free from the feeling of racial hatred. It is free of such a degrading feeling because it has been brought up in the spirit of racial equality and respect for the rights of other people. Also, one should not forget that in our country any manifestation of racial hatred is punished by law."

Yes, and we are grateful to their army who shared their food and supplies with refugee Jews as well as others who came their way. These are bonds which transcend differences.

We have sought to respond in kind. We have aided and shall continue to aid the Soviet Union materially by medical supplies, clothing, and other essentials of war-relief. I take pride in the fact that six hundred thousand Jews are serving in the Soviet Army and countless others are braving danger in the guerrilla units which attack the Germans behind the lines. Many a chapter of the Russian offensive has been recorded in the sacrificial heroism of Jewish men and women. Our pledge to fight this people's war is written in their blood and we, in turn, are determined to give of our blood, treasure, talent and toll, so that no people anywhere in the world shall be pariahs or outcasts but all shall live in security and freedom.

by the Allies in North Africa and Sicily, as well as the large concentrations of troops known still to be in Africa and the Middle East, encourage the belief that other blows are to be expected momentarily.

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But the main thing for us in the fighting on the Soviet Front is the qualitative change which has been so sharply registered there. In the first offensive Hitler was able to burst rapidly through the initial defense lines and he was not turned back until he reached the gates of Moscow. In the second offensive he cut a wide swathe across Southeastern Russia to the very streets of Stalingrad on the Volga, before he was stopped and defeated.

In the third offensive thus far

Sicily and Victory

by James S. Allen

he has hardly moved, and the Red Army is already threatening counter-attacks.

In such a situation we cannot remain satisfied with Sicily and other similar blows along the Mediterranean shoreline.

The question today is not, by any possible accounting, merely to harass Hitler; it is to defeat him. At earlier stages in the war, harassing actions and diversions, mostly in the nature of defense, were all that were possible. Today we can plan and fight for victory, and to do anything less than that is to avoid victory and prolong the war.

The mighty Red Army is ready to release its offensive power. Great Anglo-American might is amassed on Europe's doorsteps. Hitler obviously is weakened and totally unable to face two fronts.

It would be military and political folly to strike only at the spots at which there can be no decision in the war.

In truth, Hitler's weakest spot is not in Southern Europe. His greatest weakness is that he has no means of avoiding disaster in a two-front war, in which he must face his divisions simultaneously to the East and the West.

When, then, should we not take advantage of his great weakness by swinging the main battering ram of the British Isles against the front door of Western Europe, even while bursting in the side doors?

THE FUND DRIVE

I am proud to announce a very auspicious beginning. A Brooklyn reader who is about to enter the Navy sends in his contribution of \$3, the first to be received by this column for the Worker sustaining fund.

His letter is an invaluable contribution. He writes, in part:

"For the last two years I have been reading the 'Daily' regularly. It has been to me a guiding light in this dynamic world. All that I knew and understood in this world struggle for human decency and freedom, I have gotten from the 'Daily'."

"I am entering the U. S. Navy tomorrow to take my place beside the millions now fighting in the armed forces. I leave, confident in the people, the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations and the progressive forces of the world."

How many readers of this column will match the sailor—within, let us say, the next 48 hours?

Upham Pope, Monksy Tributes to Soviet Ally

The following is the address by Arthur Upham Pope, National Officer Nikolai Council of American Soviet Friendship, delivered at the Polo Grounds Reception, July 8.

In behalf of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and all those who understand the Russian achievement, who are grateful for the stupendous courage with which they are today heroically fighting the grimest of battles for our common welfare—for them I bespeak a thousand welcomes to these great representatives of Russia—for the Jewish race—indeed, of the human race. Whenever there is a call for any human cause, the alleviation of suffering, scientific research, cultural enrichment through art or music, it is always the Jewish people that render quick and lavish help, entirely disproportionate to the number of resources. And it should be no surprise to those that know their history that in the grim and terrible hour of Russia's peril, the Jewish people, with their warm hearts, their idealism, their capacity of utter devotion have contributed their utmost; and have done it with courage, imagination, enterprise, with creative fervor, as these two heroes exemplify. For all this they have been gratefully hailed by the Russian armies as their Russian people, and by us here tonight, for we also are deep in their debt.

In one way their contributions are a service of gratitude and acknowledgment by the Jewish people for the immense achievement of Soviet Russia in exterminating the pestilence of racial prejudice. Among the infamies of the Czarist regime was the planned anti-Semitism; the shameful pogroms, such as the hideous massacre of Kishinev, the stoking of the fires of hatred and dissension—a foul crime that now at last in Russia is only a memory and a warning. Russia has now shown that people of all races and creeds can live together in common effort for common cause and sharing one another's strength and happiness. Here are nearly one hundred nationalities, a veritable babel of tongues, a conflict of traditions, habits of living, personal appearance and manners. Only the ill-will and the despotic, the cruel and arrogant, find in these differences the material for hatred and contempt. The normal human mind, unless artificially impregnated with prejudice is ready to welcome all human beings as brothers. The earliest settlements revealed by archaeology six thousand years old, show man living at peace with himself. But since then man has stupidly thought that he could ad-

hanced his own self-interest by trampling down others. That way lies frustration, misery, waste and ultimate chaos. It doesn't work; it can't work. Racial prejudice could spell the doom of humanity.

The Jewish people, with their sense of humanity, the Russian people, with their sense of common brotherhood, have proven that what man was at his earliest beginnings, that he can ultimately be: members of one family, mutually sharing, mutually cooperating for common ends. It is not a utopian goal. It is our universal right. And with courage and generosity, with intelligence and indomitable will, that new world can be created.

And these two heroes that stand before us today will have done more than that. They have shown this nation that the days of heroic achievement are not over, and that in the face of appalling difficulties the human spirit can rise supreme. They have contributed to the world's stock of human courage; they have proven again the efficiency—yes, the miracle-working power—of high ideals, and reminded us that they are both practical and necessary, and without such vision the nation and the people perish, but under their guidance humanity can still achieve that good life which is its right and its destiny.

The following statement was made by Henry Monksy, president of B'nai B'rith, at the Thursday night Polo Grounds mass rally for the Soviet delegation. It was read by Maurice Blagyer, secretary of the organization.

I feel it a privilege to extend greetings to the distinguished delegation whom the Soviet Union has sent as cultural envoys to America. There are several fundamentals in our relationships with Russia that we should face. As Americans and as Jews, what is the basis of our friendship with her people? Is it merely because they and we have a common enemy in Germany? Is it because in the Soviet Union we have a powerful ally which has stopped the so-called invincible army in its tracks and pinned it down on the Eastern Front—nervous and fearful of the inevitable attack that will surely come from almost any direction? Is it because in the Soviet Union we have a nation which has given freely of her sons—five million of them—whose gallant fight has cost the enemy almost double that number?

My friends, while these facts bring about an admiration for Russia, our friendship for her people is motivated by something far more profound,

We are deeply moved by the evidence made apparent day by day that hers is a people's war, hers is a people's army, her defenders are men, women and children, her war like ours is a war fought for a people's objective; as Vice-President Wallace has said, for the common man of the world of tomorrow.

Our friendship comes about because we Jews understand suffering. As we know the Nazis, as the Russians know them for what they are—not soldiers fighting for their country, but vandals, sadistic beasts of prey and murders of the innocent. The Russians have suffered much at their hands. Our fellow Jews across the seas, pillaged and alone, have suffered grievously. They and we feel the suffering of a civilian population who, contrary to the laws of international warfare and every moral code, is subjected to a remorseless cruelty that would put even a Genghis Khan to shame. Our sons like the Russians, who have gone forth on the field of battle, know what they are fighting against: the ways of physical enslavement and moral decadence.

We should emulate the Russians in the standards which they set up of equal treatment of races and of people, symbolized by the historic message of Stalin upon the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Red Army:

"The Red Army is free from the feeling of racial hatred. It is free of such a degrading feeling because it has been brought up in the spirit of racial equality and respect for the rights of other people. Also, one should not forget that in our country any manifestation of racial hatred is punished by law."

Yes, and we are grateful to their army who shared their food and supplies with refugee Jews as well as others who came their way. These are bonds which transcend differences.

We have sought to respond in kind. We have aided and shall continue to aid the Soviet Union materially by medical supplies, clothing, and other essentials of war-relief. I take pride in the fact that six hundred thousand Jews are serving in the Soviet Army and countless others are braving danger in the guerrilla units which attack the Germans behind the lines. Many a chapter of the Russian offensive has been recorded in the sacrificial heroism of Jewish men and women. Our pledge to fight this people's war is written in their blood and we, in turn, are determined to give of our blood, treasure, talent and toll, so that no people anywhere in the world shall be pariahs or outcasts but all shall live in security and freedom.

'Daily' Council News

I-PRESS COMMITTEES

For some time now there has been much confusion on the question of Branch Press Committees. What form the committees shall assume, what shall its duties and responsibilities be, who shall belong to the press committee—are questions that have not been determined in any definite way. We don't mean to suggest that the proposals we will make are to be considered final and permanent, but they nevertheless are an indication of the direction in which we want to travel.

Therefore we'd like to propose that Branch Press Committees shall consist of a select number of members, each of whom shall have a very definite responsibility on the committee. These members shall be as follows:

One member responsible for all work connected with the securing of subscriptions and renewals to The Worker. A second, responsible for all work connected with our efforts around the news-stands, such as news-stand adoption, standing orders on news-stands, etc. A third, who would be the delegate from the Branch to the Daily Worker Advisory Council, shall be responsible for bringing to the Council the collective plans and experiences of the committee and the branch, and similarly bring back to the committee and the branch the fruits of the discussions and experiences of all other branches, as reflected in the Daily Worker Advisory Council meetings. Although it is our opinion that becoming a delegate to the Council is a major responsibility for any press committee member, it would not be objectionable if this particular task were combined with one of the others. The fourth member would be responsible for the task of introducing our press to our new members. Here it will be a question of convincing these new comrades of the need for consistent reading of the Daily Worker; of convincing them to place standing orders on the news-stands, and, at the present time, it would be the work of this member to guarantee that every new member receives the benefit of the special one month free subscription to the Daily Worker.

Finally, the chairman of this committee shall be the press director of the branch, who, as a member of the Branch Executive Committee, shall have the responsibility of guiding and coordinating the work of the committee members and placing before the executive committee the plan of work and decisions of the committee.

II-STREET SALES

Without entering into a full discussion on street sales, we simply want to clear up a few misconceptions. The other night a comrade asked us, "Does it really help the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker to sell the paper on the streets? Aren't we merely selling it to our regular readers who would buy it from the news-stand the next day, anyway?" The comrade hastened to add that he had always sold the paper on the streets, and would do so again, if it would actually benefit the circulation.

The answer to that question can be very simply stated. The facts show that our "Daily" news-stand sales have never suffered the loss of one paper as a result of that issue being sold the night before.

Two outstanding examples are: 1—the Negro Freedom Victory Rally at Madison Square Garden on June 7, where close to 1,100 copies of the next day's issue were sold, and the more recent rally at the Polo Grounds, where 2,000 papers were sold. In both instances the weekly report of news-stand sales showed no decrease, but rather, in some instances actually showed an increase.

The new members' free one-month subscription blanks to the Daily Worker should by now be in the hands of every branch. All returns from new members indicating a desire to receive the Daily Worker should be in no later than July 15.

The next meeting of the Daily Worker Advisory Council will take place July 20 at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., at 8 P. M. sharp.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 14, 1938

TOKIO.—Japan, faced with a rising tide of world condemnation because of aggression against China, yesterday cancelled the Tokyo Olympic Games.

SAN FRANCISCO.—President Roosevelt today extended an invitation to all nations to join with the United States in a reduction of armaments.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA.—Speaking before the University of Virginia's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Soviet Attaché Constantin Oumanski said that the Soviet people are prepared and are well-united against aggression. "Timely and resolute destruction of spies and agents of hostile states in their midst has made us stronger than ever before because we follow the wisdom of the words I saw the other day chiseled in the marble of a public building in Washington, 'Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty.'"

ROME, ITALY.—Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper, Giornale d'Italia, today printed a 10-point race credo patterned after Hitler's "race" theories. It declares that the "pure Italian race" is an Aryan race though not one of the Scandinavian type. It excludes the Jews from the "pure Italian race."

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Archdiocese of Chicago, Cardinal Mundelein's Diocese, comments on the program of the 10th National Convention of the Communist Party. Discussing the press and reactionary slanders that the aim of the Communist Party is to overthrow the government, James B. Cooney, author of the article, says that the Constitution and the platform of the Party certainly don't bear out this charge.

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	3 months	6 months	1 year
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THE WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.50
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	\$4.35	\$8.35	\$21.00
DAILY WORKER	1.25	2.50	5.00
THE WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.50

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